# The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No 102. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......... £2 10 ; UN-STAMPED..... 1 5 } DUBLIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.


## Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
NOTICE.—The Free List entirely suspended, the Public Press Excepted.

Engagement for Six Nights of the Great Comedian, Mr. F. ROBSON, supported by Miss Hughes, Messrs Walter Gordon, Gaston Murray, George Cooke, and Charles Conway—Mr. Bruce Norton and Miss Cuthbert.

On This (THURSDAY) EVENING, September 1st, the performances will commence with (fourth time in Dublin) the celebrated drama of THE PORTER'S KNOT—Captain Oakham, Mr. George Cooke: Stephen Scatter, Mr. Gaston Murray: Samson Burr, Mr. F. Robson; Augustus Burr, Mr. Walter Gordon; Alice, Miss Hughes.

After which a Grand Ballet Divertissement, by Mdlles. Merriton, E. Newton, K. Bishop, and the Corps de Ballet.

To be followed by the laughable Farce of BOOTS AT THE SWAN—Henry Higgins, Mr. W. Gordon; Frank Friskley, Mr. G. Murray; Jacob Earwig, Mr. F. Robson; Miss Cecilia Moonshine, Miss Hughes.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of LADIES BEWARE—Sir Charles, Mr. Walter Gordon; Colonel, Mr. G. Cooke; Matilda, Miss Hughes; Grace, Miss Cuthbert.

Prices of admission.—Notice—In consequence of the great expense attending the above Engagements, Mr. Webb will be compelled to advance the Prices of Admission to the following scale:—Lower Private Boxes, 1l. 5s. Upper ditto, 1l. Boxes, 3s.; Second Price, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s. 6d.; Second Price, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 1s.; Second Price, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d. throughout the Evening.

MARY'S ABBEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
At a Public Meeting in Mary's Abbey Presbyterian Church This (Thursday) Evening, at seven o'clock, information regarding the present religious movement will be given, by Messrs. Workman, Heron and White, Students of Theology.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A PRAYER MEETING
will be held (God willing) in
THE COOMBE SCHOOL-HOUSE, SKINNER'S-ALLEY,
On This (THURSDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 1,
At half-past Seven o'Clock.
REVIVAL INFORMATION WILL BE GIVEN.
PRAYER FOR THE HOLY GHOST.

Quicken, Lord, Thy Church and me,
Send the promised Spirit down;
Holy One! Eternal Three!
All Thy former mercies crown;
Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
Send another Pentecost!

As of old, so be it now,
Now the glorious scene repeat;
See Thy humbled people bow,
Waiting lowly at Thy feet,
Crying all, "with one accord,"
Send the promised Spirit, Lord!

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRY---CITY ELECTION.
A large number of objections having been served on the Conservative Electors, all persons who have received same are requested *carefully to preserve them*, and bring or send them to the Conservative Registration Committee, at their rooms, 28, College Green, on and after Monday next, that the requisite means may be taken to preserve their franchise.
By Order,
THOMAS HENRY ATKINSON,
17th August, 1859. Assistant Secretary.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

TO WHOLESALE TEA DEALERS.
THE Guardians of the above Union will receive Tenders for FIFTY CHESTS of CONGOU TEA in bond in Dublin.

The Tea must be equal in market value to sample on view at the Workhouse, of which small samples can be had by parties desiring to tender. It must be of one lot, of uniform quality, and warranted sound. Merchants, tare and charges paid up. To be paid for within one month from date of invoice; the seller to pay the duty from time to time as the tea is required for use.

Sealed tenders (on house forms only) endorsed "Tenders for Tea," to be lodged with me by 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 8th September next; and the parties tendering are required to be in attendance at the Board-room on that day, at one o'clock, when the Contractor will be declared, who will thereupon, be required to perfect the usual bond with two sureties, in a sum to be fixed by the Guardians.

(By order) GEO. HEPBURN, Clerk of the Union.
Board-room, 25th August, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Communication with KILLARNEY *via* ATHLONE, LIMERICK, and the RIVER SHANNON.

On and after the 1st JULY, Tickets will be issued from Dublin to Killarney by the 7 a.m., Train from Dublin, and from Killarney to Dublin by Cars, leaving Killarney at Six o'Clock, Morning.

FARES FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY, OR VICE VERSA:—
First Class, 20s. Second Class, 15s.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH:—
First Class, 30s. Second Class, 23s.

Tickets to Killarney are also issued at Cavan, Longford, Athlone and Galway. For Fares and other particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at any of the Stations.

Passengers to and from Killarney may break the journey at Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, Tarbert, or Tralee. Single Tickets to or from Killarney are available for the completion of the journey for Fourteen Days from the date of issue, and Return Tickets are available for one month.

W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
*FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.*
7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 „ „ do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. „
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 8 12 a.m. „
FARES.
1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside „ 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside „ 0 13 8

N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.

W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
A DAY ON THE WESTMEATH LAKES FOR HALF-A-CROWN.

Tickets are not transferable, and are available for Mullingar or Multifarnham only.

Passengers alighting at, or proceeding to, any other station, will forfeit their tickets, and will be charged the ordinary fare from the point whence the train started.

FARES.
Dublin to Mullingar or Multifarnham:—
First Class..................Five Shillings.
Second Class..................Half-a-Crown.
Thirty pounds of Luggage allowed. Tickets not Transferable.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, July 1859.

## Insurances.

*ENGLISH AND IRISH*

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices......{345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Chief Office, 12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London, E.C. Subscribed Capital—Half a Million Sterling, with an Annual Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds, and an Accumulated Premium Fund of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Persons about to Assure are invited to examine the peculiar features of this Society.

Prospectuses, forms of proposals, and every information may be obtained (post free) on application to any of the Society's Agents.

AGENTS:
Dublin...{DILLON O'CONOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's-walk. F. V. M. RAYNES, Esq., 5, Vavasour-square. R. J. MARTIN, Esq., 13, Lower Ormond-quay. WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer Office

SOLICITORS' AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.
Assurances effected on the lives of persons in every profession and station of life at moderate rates.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms.
Prospectuses, Forms, and full particulars on application to
PAUL ASKIN, Agent,
18, TALBOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

## Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, Number 53, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.

Apply to Messrs. BENTLEY and SONS, House Agents, 110, Grafton-street; to Mr. H. MACLEAN, 6, Westmorland-street; or to Mr. P. PATMAN, House and Land Agent, &c., 23, South Frederick-street.

TO BE LET, or the INTEREST in the LEASE SOLD, WESTON HOUSE, Stable and Offices, standing on Three Acres, Irish, situate at Upper Churchtown, Dundrum, County Dublin, and within eight minutes' walk of Dundrum Station. The Lease is for a long term, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to JAMES TENCH, Solicitor, 24, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

PATMAN'S HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY, AUCTION AND VALUATION OFFICES, 23, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

UNFURNISHED TOWN HOUSES, SOUTH SIDE, TO BE LET.

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| FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, | UPPER MERRION-STREET, |
| UPPER MOUNT-STREET, | UPPER LEESON-STREET, |
| LOWER LEESON-STREET, | UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, |
| WELLINGTON-ROAD, | LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, |
| LOWER MOUNT-STREET, | GT. BRUNSWICK-STREET, &c. |

At Rents of from £40 to £150 a-year.

MOLESWORTH-STREET, DAWSON-STREET, AND DAME-STREET—Several Business Houses to be Let or Sold.

At RATHMINES, ROUNDTOWN, and DUNDRUM—Several Houses, with and without Land, at from £10 to £400 a-year. With many others, suited for all classes, both in Town and Country.

WANTED,
A Farm of 100 Irish Acres, with good House, within 30 miles of Dublin: also,
A Farm of from 50 to 80 Irish Acres, within 40 miles of Dublin; and
A Gentlemanly Residence, with 5 to 20 Acres, near Dublin.
All communications respecting the foregoing to be made to Philip R. Patman, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Valuator, 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

WANTED to Rent or Purchase, in the Vicinity of Clontarf, a small HOUSE, standing on from One to Three Acres of Land. The Rent or Purchase Money must be moderate, and it must be close to the sea.
Apply to R. T., HOUSE, Office of this Paper.

## Auctions.

A HERD OF FIFTEEN SUPERIOR ALDERNEY, JERSEY, AND GUERNSEY COWS AND HEIFERS.

THE above Herd of choicely selected Guernsey, Alderney, and Jersey In-Calf Cows and Heifers (imported direct from the Islands.)
WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, the 10th SEPTEMBER,
AT 3 O'CLOCK, AT
DYCER'S REPOSITORY,
Under instructions from Mr. EDWARD PARSONS FOWLER, of St. Clement's, Jersey,
(Sole Exporter and purveyor from the Channel Islands to the Royal Dairies at Windsor and Osborne.)

Preference is now universally given to these Cattle for Daily purposes; their appearance, docility, superior and prolific milking qualities recommend them wherever they have been exported to.

Their consumption of food is also smaller than that of any other Cow, while their yield of milk and cream is truly astonishing, both in quantity and quality, and the rich hue and luxuriant taste of their butter command an extra price in all the principal Markets in the kingdom. No dairy should be without them.

Mr. Fowler, being the only resident Importer from the Channel Islands, selects from the purest herd, rejecting all but the choicest animals.

Catalogues may be had on application at the Repository on Thursday, September 1st, 1859.

The Cattle may be viewed at the Repository, on the 8th and 9th, and on the morning of sale.

AUCTION OF WOOD GOODS.
JOHN MARTIN & SON will offer by AUCTION, at their Stores, NORTH-WALL, on THURSDAY, the 8th of September next, their present large Stock of North American and Baltic Wood, of this and last year's import, together with the Cargo of Spruce Deals ex Mary Carson, from St. Andrew's, containing 20,470 Pieces of Deals, Planks, and Battens, to be sold unreservedly. Also, the following Cargoes, now discharging:—
Hibernia, from St John's, N.B., containing 24,895 pieces of Deals, &c., and 62 pieces of Birch.
British Tar, from do. containing 10,890 pieces of Deals, &c.
Hector from Quebec, 12,600 ditto.
Agnes Anderson, from do, assorted cargo.
Franzis Ks, from Stettin.
Loretto, from Richibucto, 10,433 pieces of Deals, &c.
And the following cargoes daily expected, if not previously disposed of by private sale:—
Columbus, from Quebec, assorted cargo.
Arabian, from Manudie, Spruce Deals.
Sunderland, from Pensacola, U.S., Pitch Pine.
Fortuna, from Memel.
Melea, from do.
Frederick Wilhelm, from do.
Minerva, from Sundswall.
Baltic, from Soderham.
JAFFRAY BARCROFT, Broker.
Dublin, 17th August, 1859.

## Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET, (Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

## Money.

*MONEY ADVANCED.*
OFFICERS IN THE ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICES, GENTLEMEN, CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS can be accommodated with CASH ADVANCES on Personal or other available Security, payable by instalments, or as may be agreed on; and all strictly business applications will be immediately negociated. Address William Hyde, 20, Lampeter-street, Islington, London, N.

## Appeal.

PROTESTANT ASYLUM FOR FEMALES DISCHARGED FROM THE CONVICT PRISONS.
PATRON—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.
COMMITTEE—Mrs. Whately, Mrs. Crofton, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Macdonnell, Mrs. S. Ferguson, Mrs. Longford, Miss Dobbs, Miss Napier, Miss Shekleton, Miss Whately, Hon. Judge Hayes, Hon. George Handcock, Hon. St. John Butler, Andrew Vance, Esq., Q.C.; H. H. Joy, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D.; George Woods Maunsell, Esq.; Joseph Wilson, Esq.; George F. Brooke, Esq.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D.; Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARIES—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, Wilton-place; Rev. Eugene O'Meara, 57, Gt. Brunswick-street; Rev. David Stewart, 35, Nelson-street.

The success which has attended the system of remedial training in converting criminals into useful members of society, is as well known as it is gratifying to every lover of social progress. Three institutions are necessary to the system: the Reformatory Schools which are at least preventive, the Convict Prison, which is corrective, and the Reformatory Asylum, which as confirmately is essential to its complete development. It is desirable that Protestants, as well as Roman Catholics, should have the benefit of each of these departments of the system. The Roman Catholics have established a flourishing Reformatary Asylum at Golden-bridge, or members of their communion who have been discharged from prison; it is surely incumbent upon Protestants to establish a similar institution. This is now being attempted, and the present system of prison discipline holds out to the inmates as an encouragement to good conduct the remission of a portion of the term of penal servitude; the period so remitted to be passed in the unqualified liberty of the Asylum, as a preparation for again enjoying the privileges and responsibilities of a social position. When established, the Protestant Reformatory Asylum may be expected to be almost self-supporting, and like the schools subsidized by government. The Committee now trusts that the public will see the necessity of the institution, that its claims will be recognised, and that the requisite funds will be contributed.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretaries, or by any member of the Committee.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, 5l.; Mrs. Crofton, 3l. and 1l. annually; Cannock and White, 3l.; John Lentaigne, Esq. 3l.; Hans H. Woods, Esq, 5l.; Hon. Judge Hayes, 5l. Alexander Norman, Esq, 2l. and 1l. annually; Leonard Dobbin, Esq. 2l; W. Peebles, Esq. 2l; George W. Maunsell, Esq. 2l; C. Gausell, Esq, 1l; John Connor, Esq, 1l; John Galloway, Esq. 1l; W. Henry, Esq, 1l; Miss Maxwell, 1l; Miss Brooke, 1l; Miss Ferguson, 1l; Rev. H. Murphy, 1l; Dr. Barker, 1l; Dr. Bolland, 1l; C. Dobbs, Esq, 1l; J. Flood, Esq. 1l; Mrs. MacDonnell, 1l; Mrs. Whately, 1l.; A. G. Moller, Esq. 10s.; Miss Bayly, 10s; Mrs. Johnston, 5s; George Brooke, Esq. 5l. H. H. Joy, Esq. Q.C. LL.D.. 2l.; Lady Grace Vandeleur, 2l; Mrs. H. Coddington, 1l; Sir J. K. and Lady James, 1l; Rev. R. Carmichael, F.T.C.D., 10s. 6d.; James Corry Lowry, 1l.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D., 2l.; Joseph Wilson, Esq., 5l.; Miss Woods, 10s.; Mrs. W. French, 1l.; Alderman Hudson, 1l. 1s.; Henry Mills, Esq., 10s.; Messrs. Ball and Co., Bank, Henry-street, 5l.; George Tombe, Esq., 10l.; William A. Elliott, Esq., 10s.; J. and A. Lowry, Esqrs., 1l.; John Jameson, Esq., 2l. 2s.; Mrs. H. Coddington, 2l.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D., 2l.; Messrs. Brown and Thomas, 2l.; Venerable Archdeacon Strong, 2l.; J. D. Hutchinson, Esq., 3l.; Miss Hutchinson, 1l.; J. Blood, Esq., 1l.; H. Tweedy, Esq., M.D., 1l.; J. Stewart, Esq., 1l.; Rev. A. Hamilton, 1l.; Simon Davenport, Esq., 1l.; W. H. Fry, Esq., 1l.; Hon. Judge Crampton, 5l.; Hugh Moore, Esq., 10s.

## Medical.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street),
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply. Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of Skin Diseases, Scorbutic Eruptions of the face and body, and those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, capaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints.—Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A Guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding Ten Shillings, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'Clock.

Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

## Publications.

UNIFORM WITH THE LONDON JOURNAL.
Now Ready, Price One Penny, Weekly, and in Monthly Parts elegantly stitched in a wrapper, Price Sixpence, Superbly Illustrated, the

DRAMATISED WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. No. 1, IVANHOE, performing nightly, and attracting the largest audiences ever witnessed within the walls of the Royal Amphitheatre, London. No. 2, KENILWORTH, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. No. 3, THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN, as performed at the Surrey Theatre. No. 4, ROB ROY, as performed at the Surrey Theatre. No. 5, GUY MANNERING; and No. 6, THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

"The adapter transports us back to the days when steel-clad warriors did battle in the presence and under the inspiring influence of beauty—to the days of tilts and tournaments. The piece, in short, is the story of 'Ivanhoe' realised in scenic action. The plot is the same as that which Scott has so beautifully woven."—*Times.*

"A most beautiful little work, splendidly got up, and reflecting great credit on the compiler."—*Post.*

"One of the prettiest sheets we have seen for a long time. The plays do not seem to be curtailed. It is sure to command a large sale."—*Illustrated Paper.*

"The dramatised works of Sir Walter Scott will command an enormous circulation."—*Press.*

"The cut, forming the frontispiece to 'Ivanhoe' is a gem worthy the best days of the 'London Journal.'—*Pilot.*

To be completed in 24 Weekly Numbers. Give your orders early. Alfred Cooper, No. 1, Crane Court, Fleet Street, and to be had of all news agents throughout the United Kingdom.

## Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.
FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

## Cards.

MR. GAY, DENTIST,
5, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,
(Late of Surgeon Corbett's.)
An artificial Set of Teeth from ... ... £3 10 0
Single Tooth from ... ... ... 0 3 6
*Operations equally moderate.*

PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Gluckman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

COUNTY MAYO.

ROYAL HOTEL, BALLINA.
MR. JOHN PRESCOTT,
Having become Proprietor of this Old Established Hotel, respectfully intimates that he has fitted it up in a superior style, with entirely new Furniture, and is determined, by strict personal attention, in all its apartments, to render it a comfortable temporary Residence for Tourists, Travellers, Commercial Gentleman, and Families.

Every possible attention will be paid to the comfort of the Guests. Materials will be genuine, charges moderate, attendance punctual, and nothing left undone, calculated to make the Royal Hotel a desirable abode.

Appartments are appropriated specially to Commercial Gentleman. Ballina, 10th August, 1859.

WICKLOW Railway and Marine Hotel, situate in the centre of the beautiful Murrough at Wicklow.
The nobility, gentry, and public, are most respectfully informed, that the above splendid Hotel is now open for their reception, replete with every comfort, including Baths. The Wines, Provisions, &c., are of the best quality.
J. SOFSLAW, late of the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge (the Proprietor), begs to assure the public that every possible exertion shall be made to deserve their support.
A *table d'hote* every Sunday at five o'clock.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.
P.S. French spoken.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

A CARD.
J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realize, consistent with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the Public.

P. J. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
Begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he is prepared to dispose of Household Furniture, Farming and other Agricultural Produce, at Two and a Half per Cent.
Please address
12, RANELAGH-ROAD.
P. J. R. having discharged the duties of Manager of the Commercial Mart Company for several years, trusts he will give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their commands.

## Miscellaneous.

SALE OF IRISH LINENS.
By Authority of the Trustees of John Ferguson, Manufacturer and Bleacher, Belfast.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S QUAY.
TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, & CO. keeping, at all times, the largest general Stock of First-class Linens in Ireland, respectfully direct attention to the above: also, Sheeting, Table Cloths, Towelling, Diaper Rollers, Dusters, Glass Cloths, &c., &c.
P.S.—Shirt-makers are respectfully informed that in the above are a lot of several hundred pieces Light Fronting Linen, very prime.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES.
CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON.
Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850.
H. W. CASLON & COMPANY,
Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the Hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.
Foreign Orders carefully executed.
G. W. BOWER,
206, GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN,
Agent for Ireland.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?
All classes of the commercial world having matters to Print can get Estimates of same by calling or sending to
WILLIAM MACDONA'S
LETTER-PRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC, AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTING OFFICE,
25, *WILLIAM-STREET,*
DUBLIN.
Orders executed with despatch.
Terms most moderate.

NEW FILTER.—The great desideratum of the present day—Pure Water—is now happily accomplished by the recent invention of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. The plan hitherto adopted of allowing water to pass through layers of loose sand, gravel, a charcoal has been found in many instances to be wholly inoperative in rendering the water entirely free from impurities. This defect has been remedied by the simple substitution of a ball of Moulded Carbon or Charcoal. The peculiar property possessed by this substance of absorbing gases renders it greatly superior to any other yet known as a filtering medium. Innumerable experiments have been made upon rain, river and pond waters impregnated with noxious matters, and the result invariably has been that, when passed through the Moulded Carbon; they were rendered perfectly inodorous, bright, sparkling and wholesome.
GREGG AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Filters applicable for every purpose, from 3s. upwards.

THE TEA DUTY.—Notwithstanding the reduction of duty on Tea from 2s. 2½d. to 1s. 5d. per pound, Tea Drinkers have gained no advantage. For it is well known the Best Black Tea was retailed at 4s. 4d. when the duty was 2s. 2½d. per pound, and as the first cost has ever since been on the decline, those dealers who still obtain 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per pound must be realising an exorbitant profit—a profit which can be equally participated in by any unprincipled dealer who may reduce both quality and price to mislead those who are not judges of Tea; but that subterfuge never will succeed in Dublin.
*My Best Black Tea (highest price),* 3s. 8d.
Terms—Cash, without discount,
JAMES LYNCH,
Dealer exclusively in Tea,
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET,
DUBLIN.

NOTWITHSTANDING the considerable advance in Wholesale Prices, we continue to sell our
BEST BLACK TEA, at 3s. 8d. per lb.
COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.
Superior Coffee, 1s. 4d. per Pound.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
*TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS,*
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET,
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET, DUBLIN.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.
From our extensive knowledge of the Tea trade, we are enabled so to select our Teas as to have them free from any mixture of bad or impure leaves; consequently, our Teas will be found invariably the same—pure in quality, lasting in strength, with richness of flavour.
OUR TEA AT 3s. 8d. we offer as the Best Black to be had.
OUR TEA AT 3s. 4d. we offer as fine and strong.
THE GENUINE TEA COMPANY,
13, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

JERSEY PEARS.
P. KIRBY begs to call the attention of his Customers and the Public to the above delicious fruit, which he has received, in addition to his varied and well-selected stock of Melons, Peaches, Nectarines, Grapes, &c., &c., which he receives from his gardens daily.
Bouquets, Fruits, and Flowers, packed and forwarded to all parts of the country.
*KIRBY, FRUITERER,*
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND
KILLERTER GARDENS.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 LOFTUS-LANE, (Capel-street.)
Manufacturers, of
Paliasses, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Also Spring Mattrasses.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WARE ROOMS,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to Furnish or change Residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of Prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawing-room, Library, Boudoir, Parlour and Bed-room, as well as every new material in Curtain fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslses, &c.
*,* Good Pure Mattresses unequalled in price or value.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING! MATTING!!
*C. HOEY,*
22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction, and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead when put together is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely at the
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE.
Where inspection is invited of a large and varied stock.

IRISH SALT,
It is, worthy of notice that Irish Salt is the best Preserver of Meat in warm weather, and is superior to English Salt.
ELLEN EGAN,
Manufactures Irish Salt, at the Ringsend Salt Works, of best quality which she warrants pure and free from mixture with English Salt.
E. EGAN, imports English Salt direct from the Salt Works, Norwich, which she offers at lowest Cash Prices.
IRISH SALT, COARSE AND FINE; ENGLISH DO. COARSE;
BEST BUTTER SALT, AGRICULTURAL AND ROCK SALT.
Parties in the country, by sending their orders to the Works, will be supplied at prices which will ensure their future orders. Every attention paid to delivery to Railway, Canal, or on board Ship, and sacks supplied.
E. EGAN'S SALT WORKS,
RINGSEND.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT
MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS BROTHERS, and POTT,
NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom House, DUBLIN.

WILLIAM CURTIS & SONS
offer to the Trade, of their own manufacture, which they can guarantee to be of the best make—
Every description of Plumbers' Brass Work;
Cocks for Water, Beer, Gas and Steam;
Gas Fittings, Lamps and Chandeliers;
Window Bars and Shop Fittings;
Bent and Flat Brass and Zinc Window Plates, engraved in plain and ornamental style;
Curtain, Picture, and Desk Rods and Mountings;
Copper, Zinc, Lead and Tin Work.
Agents for the sale of
Wrought Iron Steam and Gas Tubes and Fittings;
Patent Composition and Tin Gas Tubing;
Patent Cased Brass and Flexible Tubes;
Patent Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead;
Zinc in Sheets, Bell Tube, Sash Bars,
Ornamented Friezes and Borders, and
Perforated Sheets for Window Blinds in variety.
MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
25, 26, 27, 28 & 29 CHANCERY-LANE, DUBLIN.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS,
And all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
*MAURICE BROOKS,*
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
If you want GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c., try
E. EGGINTON,
Late Fitzhenry and Co.'s,
160, CAPEL-STREET.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

| | Fiddle Pattern. £ s. d. | Double Thread. £ s. d. | King's Pattern. £ s. d. | Lily Pattern £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Table Forks, best quality | 1 16 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 12 0 |
| 12 Table Spoons, do. .. | 1 16 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 12 0 |
| 12 Dessert Forks, do. .. | 1 7 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 4 0 | 2 14 0 |
| 12 Dessert Spoons, do. .. | 1 7 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 4 0 | 2 14 0 |
| 12 Tea Spoons, do. .. | 0 16 0 | 1 4 0 | 1 7 0 | 1 16 0 |
| 2 Sauce Ladles do. .. | 0 8 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 11 0 | 0 13 0 |
| 1 Gravy Spoon, do. .. | 0 7 0 | 0 10 6 | 0 11 0 | 0 13 0 |
| 4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) | 0 6 8 | 0 10 0 | 0 12 0 | 0 14 0 |
| 1 Mustard Spoon, do. .. | 0 1 8 | 0 2 6 | 0 3 0 | 0 3 6 |
| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs, do. .. | 0 3 6 | 0 5 6 | 0 6 0 | 0 7 0 |
| 1 Pair Fish Carvers, do. .. | 1 0 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 14 0 | 1 18 0 |
| 1 Butter Knife, do. .. | 0 3 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 6 0 | 0 7 0 |
| 1 Soup Ladle, do. .. | 0 12 0 | 0 16 0 | 0 17 6 | 1 0 0 |
| 6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do. .. | 0 10 0 | 0 15 0 | 0 18 0 | 1 1 0 |
| Complete Service .. | £10 13 10 | 15 16 6 | 17 13 6 | 21 4 6 |

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—£10 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post, on receipt of 12 stamps.

| | Ordinary Quality. £ s. d. | Medium Quality. £ s. d. | Best Quality. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Two Dozen Full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles....... ......... | 2 4 0 | 3 6 0 | 4 12 0 |
| 1½ Doz. Full-size Cheese ditto.... | 1 4 0 | 1 14 6 | 2 11 0 |
| One Pair Regular Meat Carvers... | 0 7 6 | 0 11 0 | 0 15 6 |
| One Pair Extra-sized ditto........ | 0 8 6 | 0 12 0 | 0 16 6 |
| One Pair Poultry Carvers........ | 0 7 6 | 0 11 0 | 0 15 6 |
| One Steel for Sharpening ... ... | 0 3 0 | 0 4 0 | 0 6 0 |
| Complete Service.......... .. | £4 16 0 | 6 18 6 | 9 16 6 |

MESSRS MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN, BROTHERS, 67 and 68 King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE TRADE

Our Electro-Plate Department is furnished with a great variety of goods of first-rate quality, fully equal in appearance to Silver. Besides Table Forks and Spoons, &c., (made to suit our Warranted Table Cutlery),
We would call particular attention to our
NEW PATTERN ELECTRO-SILVER TEA SETS,
SALVERS, CAKE BASKETS, DISH COVERS,
CORNER DISHES, &c.
Parties Furnishing, &c., should visit our
SHOW ROOMS,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET,
And inspect the endless variety of
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
which is to be found in every department;
Hip Baths, Sponge Baths, Shower Baths, &c.;
Every description of Japanned Toilet Ware.
Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges.
A splendid selection of Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze;
Bronzed and Berlin Iron Fenders and Fire Irons.
Iron Bedsteads, with Mattresses complete;
Drawing-room and Parlour Grates,
London Bronzed Tea Urns,
Papier Mache Trays, One-piece Block Tin Dish Covers, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Agents for Milner's Fire Proof SAFES and BOXES.

## Dress.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA.
OUTFITS SUPPLIED BY
*MR. HUNT AND CO.,*
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Marked, Washed, Packed, and Shipped on the Shortest notice.
R. H. and Co.'s printed Outfit Lists sent post free on application.

WE wish to call attention to our superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Summer Wear. Being Practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every Garment is as well made as if specially ordered.

The advantages this Department presents, viz:—that we visit the different Woollen Markets each Season, and buy the very best Goods at the lowest price for cash.

That we visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the Newest Styles that will be worn each Season, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready-Made Clothing.

That one of the Firm personally superintends the Cutting and Getting up of every Garment.

These advantages, we are sure, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general Public.

The following are a few of the leading garments in our Warerooms:—

The Guinea, Thirty Shilling and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trowsers.

BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
12 & 13, *LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,*
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

JAMES BROWN,
3, COLLEGE STREET.
SUMMER SUITS
Cape Coat, ... ... ... £2 2 0
Tweed Morning Suit ... ... 2 10 0
Evening Dress Suit ... ... 3 4 0
The above Outfit will illustrate the advantages the Cash system

SAMUEL McCOMAS & SON, NAVAL, MILITARY, AND MERCHANT TAILORS
2, Lower Abbey-Street, Dublin,
(Two doors from Sackville-street,)
Respectfully inform Visitors to the City that their Establishment is always supplied with the Newest and most Fashionable Goods; and as they are extensive importers from the very best West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and always keep a large and varied Stock, they can confidently engage to the Cash Purchaser the very best value for his money.
MILITARY AND MILITIA UNIFORMS,
of all descriptions executed on the shortest notice, in strict accordance with the latest regulations from the Admiralty and Whitehall.
LADIES' HABITS made in the First Style of Fashion.

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.
*AMBROSE KEOGH,*
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

TAILORING STABLISHMENT,
*No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,*
JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.
The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.
*TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,*
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

SHOOTING OR RIDING TROUSERS
PATENT ELASTIC STAMFORD RIB,
For Shooting or Riding Trousers, pronounced to be the greatest novelty of the season.
Being in the highest degree Elastic, it cannot possibly be burst by any reasonable amount of pressure.
GEORGE MACDONA,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN

T. CORBETT,
*MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,*
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

THE CUIRASS SHIRT.
Six for 21s.
MR. HUNT AND CO.,
MAKERS,
34, *WESTMORELAND-STREET,*
AND
22, FLEET-STREET.

## Wants.

MUSICAL TUITION.—A young married Lady, who has received a first-class Musical Education, desires to obtain a limited number of junior tuitions. Address, "L. H. S.," IRISH TIMES Office.

MESSENGER.—A respectable, steady man (a pensioner,) wants a situation as above, in an office or mercantile concern, where he would make himself generally useful—writes a good hand, and is an accurate accountant. The most satisfactory reference and security given. A small salary expected. Please address "X. Y. Z., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street."

## Wanted.

SUB-EDITOR WANTED.—Wanted, in a Conservative Morning Paper, a Sub-Editor, who will be required to devote his entire time to it.

One who has held some similar office preferred, although not essentially necessary. The highest testimonials required.

Apply to the Editor of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."

Few or no policies of insurance have been taken out on the Great Eastern at Lloyd's, the underwriters being generally unwilling to transact any business until the completion of the trial trip. Almost the only reason assigned for this course is the possibility of the vessel not getting safely out of the Thames.

It appears that some hours previously to the publication of Mr. Lever's amended offer to charter the Great Eastern, a reply had been sent by the company again declining to entertain his proposition. There was, therefore, no occasion for its being paraded before the public.

A letter in a contemporary says:—"As all Americans must take the same interest in the success of the Great Eastern steam-ship as Englishmen, I feel sure that any views or ideas that may emanate from one of the former will not be unacceptable in an undertaking which will redound so much to the enterprise and genius of the Anglo-Saxon race. Although I am a Philadelphian, and the citizens of that city are accused of mercantile jealousy towards New York, still every American knows that New York is the great centre of trade for the United States, and New York is the only city that the Great Eastern should be sent to, if she crosses the Atlantic. Although Portland may have its advantages as a safe harbour, still its great distance from all trade and travel will create so many difficulties in reaching it, that one of the principal sources of making her first trip 'pay' will be completely annulled. At the season of the year she would reach New York, that city will be crowded with merchants from all sections of the States, making their fall purchases; also with the many southern families returning from northern watering places, besides the immense population of New York and surrounding cities. Now, if the Great Eastern is open to visitors upon paying a fee while at New York, she would be crowded for at least two weeks, and would reap the benefit of the immense influx of strangers in New York at that season, which she would not do if sent to that out-of-the-way place, Portland. And, moreover, from the central position of New York, with the gaieties of a large city and her immense hotels, thousands would avail themselves of an opportunity of making a trip to that gay city in conjunction with a visit to the 'big ship.' The amount she would receive from visiters, if sent to New York, would be no small item, and, I think, should not be overlooked in selecting her place of destination in the United States. I have been led to address these few lines to you from the spirited offers of Mr. Lever to the company, and the judgment he has shown in selecting New York as her destination, as every American will agree with him that that city is the only one she should go to, instead of an out-of-the-way town. I have crossed the Atlantic upwards of twenty times, and know full well the difficulties of navigation in St. George's Channel and off the Irish coast, and think no safer port could be selected for her departure than Galway, as in a few hours she would be safe on the broad Atlantic with her immense cargo of human beings."—*Sun.*

ESCAPE OF MILITARY PRISONERS AND CLEVER CAPTURE.

On Monday a clever capture of four out of five military prisoners, who had broken out of the Artillery prison at Woolwich, was made by the police at Greenwich. It appears that the whole of the men had been tried by courts-martial for various offences, and were awaiting sentence. During the night they succeeded in cutting away the wood-work surrounding the lock of the door of the cell, and having gained access to the passage, they there broke into the private quarters of an officer, at present on foreign service, and stole a quantity of plated articles and jewellery. Although a sentry was on duty, they contrived to get away unperceived, and all being in plain clothes, no description could be given of them. About five o'clock this morning, Police-constable Looker, 295 R, was on duty in Lower-road, Deptford, and stopped a young man who gave his name Stephen Bennett, belonging to Bristol, and on his road to London. The constable, not being satisfied with his appearance, at once proceeded to search him, and having found two gold brooches and several silver spoons, together with other articles, in his possession, he was taken into custody and locked up. A short time afterwards, three other men were stopped on Blackheath, by Police-constables Watts, 70, and Edwards, 220, R, two of whom gave their names as Wm. Atkins and Thos. Williams, and were secured, but the third, who is at present at large, succeeded in making good his escape by swimming across the Ravensbourne at Lewisham. In the possession of these two men other plated articles were found, and a struggle at once took place between them and the constables, but they were eventually overpowered and locked up. About half an hour afterwards information was received that another of the escaped prisoners had been apprehended by Police-sergeant M'Pherson, 50 R. He gave his name as Geo. Waters, and at the time of his capture three bottles of whiskey were found in his possession, which have since been ascertained to belong to Mr. Turner, landlord of the Director-General, Wellington-street, Woolwich, whose premises had been entered during the night by the cellar flap being forcibly removed.

SUICIDE IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—An unfortunate man from Presten committed suicide in the train due at Blackpool at a quarter past nine o'clock on Saturday evening. It would appear that before reaching Poulton station, it was known by those in the carriage with him that he was almost in a state of insensibility from the taking of laudanum; yet, strange to say, no one took the means of obtaining medical aid. On arriving at Blackpool, he fell among the carriages, but was lifted on to the platform, and then, along with the crowd, which was very considerable, must have made his way down the streets, as he was found leaning against some iron railing, about 20 minutes to 10 o'clock, by two gentlemen, who kindly carried him into the Railway Hotel opposite, and there he died almost immediately.

SUFFOCATION OF A BOY AT YORK.—On Friday, a boy, 10 years old, named Thomas Anslow, was found dead in the timber yard of Mr. Bellerby, George-street, York. He was covered with a number of battens which had fallen upon him. He was upon his feet, but his body was doubled, and in that position he had been suffocated. On examination being made, his body was found to be very much bruised. He had been missing from the previous evening, and the belief is that he was playing among the wood when it fell upon him.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN BLASTING.—An accident occurred about mid-day on Thursday, at the Camperdown Quarries, near Lochee. The operation of blasting had been going on, and one of the charges did not explode. Two of the men engaged in the works—Alexander Low and Robert Nicoll—endeavoured to extract the charge and renew it; and while engaged in this dangerous work, the powder exploded, injuring them very seriously. Nicoll's face, on the right side, was almost entirely blown away by the concussion; both his arms were fractured, the right hand being completely blown away, and he sustained other minor injuries. Low was also struck most severely on the right side of his body, and his right cheek and side were likewise much injured. Nicoll still survives, but it was considered impossible that he could live; while Low is in a better position, some hopes being entertained of his getting over the worst of the shock. Both Nicoll and Low are married men, and have families.

THE COMMISSIONAIRES.—His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has signified his approval of the system lately established to provide employment for wounded soldiers and sailors, and has been pleased to take the corps under his especial patronage. In addition to the fifty men at present employed in London, upwards of twenty more are employed in Liverpool and Manchester, and it is intended during the Autumn to extend the advantages of the Commissionaires to all the large cities in the kingdom, and thus secure to every wounded man of good character a certain means of occupation. Among the lately established posts are the General Post-office, the London and North-Western, and the London and South-Western Railways, at the termini of which the directors have kindly volunteered to allow men to be stationed. A very well-executed photograph of a group of eight one-armed members of the corps has just been taken by Mr. Claudet, of Regent-street.

"The King of Sardinia," says a letter from Turin, "has placed at the disposal of the Emperor of the French, 8,000 decorations, to be divided among the different corps of the Army of Italy. The King has resolved to abstain from giving any himself, and it is said that seeing a general who distinguished himself in the war without the Sardinian cross, his Majesty stated that he would demand authorisation to give him one above the number fixed."

NEW MORNING CONSERVATIVE PAPER,
THE IRISH TIMES,
Is now published every day
WITH THREE EDITIONS.
The Morning Edition is published at 5 a.m.
The Mid-day Edition ... ... at half-past one.
The Evening Edition ... ... at half-past four.
Single Copy—
ONE PENNY.
Agents supplied in every Town.

WATCHES! WATCHES!
My Stock of the above is second to none in this City, with every advantage in price of being a manufacturer, and comprises every new style and improved escapement for correct time and scientific purposes. A Warranty given with every Watch I sell. Old Watches, Chains, &c., taken for Cash or Exchange.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
111, Grafton-street (opposite the Provost's House).

## DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

Wednesday, 31st August.

The English Funds continue to manifest great firmness; an advance of an eighth per cent. took place to-day, and has been well maintained. The quotations which ruled this market to-day were an eighth better than yesterday. Consols advanced a three-ninth for cash, and an eighth for account; New Threes advanced a shade for cash and account; Consols leave off firm at the advance, and scarce; Bank Stock asked for; nothing done in Local or Railway Debentures; Hibernian Banks asked for; Nationals and Royals steady; City of Dublin Steam for sale; Patriotics firm; Carysforts steady, sellers at price; General Mines advanced a shade; Mining Company of Ireland improved an eighth for account; Wicklow Coppers flat, sellers and no buyers for them to-day; Ballymenas and Cork and Bandons for sale; Cork add Passage steady, but sellers at price; Belfast Junctions, 42½ x d offered for them; Droghedas offered at 73. cum. div.; Wicklows steady; Cashel Stock steady; South Eastern receded a shade; Midlands firm, leaving off buyers; Wicklow and Dundalk Preference sellers; Limerick Preference asked for, as are Tramore Preference.

The closing quotations of both Consols and New Threes to-day in London, compared with those of yesterday, were an eighth per cent. better for both stocks.

The Prospectus of a new Mine, has just been issued, called the Barra Vore Silver Lead Mine, in the Glen Malme Valley, near Rathdrum—Capital, £6,500, in 6,500 of £1; deposit, 10s. per Share.

## GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—
France, Italy, and Switzerland One and Six p.m. daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany Six p.m., daily.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.*

*Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.*

*Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.*

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—SEPTEMBER 1ST.
Morning Tide, 1. 15. Evening, 1. 35.

# The Irish Times.

*DUBLIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.*

THE Carpenters of Dublin have thought proper to imitate the builders in London and "go upon strike." They do not ask for ten hours' pay for nine hours' work, but for a simple increase of wages. The amount is small—two shillings a week—but the manner in which the demand has been made naturally arouses the determined resistance of the masters. It amounts to this—"We demand two shillings a week additional, and you must comply, or else we leave your houses unfinished, your work undone, and your contracts unfulfilled." The question, moreover, is one to which there are two parties. If the men have an idea what their labour is worth, the masters also know what they can afford. No master would part with a good workman for the trifling sum of two shillings weekly, but owing to the "Society rules," all, good and bad, must receive the same addition. Again, to yield to a demand of this kind is to admit, if not the right, at least the power of the men to estimate their labour at any sum they please, to enforce it and open the way for further claims.

These strikes only take place when the "Societies" are wealthy, or when there is a scarcity of labour. In the one case, the funds of the Society are rapidly exhausted, for the men and their families must be fed; in the other case, they produce the very evil the Society works against—namely, a superabundance of labour. If higher wages be given in Dublin than in Belfast or Drogheda, workmen from these places, unattached to Societies, will come in and supplant the old workmen. Labour, like merchandise, will find its own level, despite of every attempt to force up or to force down the price. If there be a momentary want of any commodity, whether it be labour or silk, the dearness will prevent any extensive dealing until eventually a surplus exists in the market, and a reaction takes place. Would the men assent to a reduction in their wages in consequence of a number of unemployed hands? Suppose the masters were to grant this addition of two shillings weekly, on the ground that labour is scarce this week, would the men accede to a reduction of four shillings next week should labour become abundant?

Again, see the suicidal character of a strike.—The wages of a good carpenter are, we believe, from 28s. to 30s. a week. A week's idleness, then, eats up the whole advantage to be derived from the increase of 2s. for fourteen or fifteen weeks. Do the men calculate this, or do they consider the vast injury they inflict upon other trades? If the carpenter is idle, so is the blacksmith, the locksmith, the painter and glazier, the decorator and upholsterer, the slater and the plumber. We are so tied to one another by a thousand threads that you cannot put a strain upon one without giving a shock to all. The partial cessation of these trades, moreover, each in their several ways, influences others. The wife goes without her showy bit of dress for Sunday; the children are worse clothed, worse shod, and worse fed; thus the milliner, tailor, shoemaker and butcher, feel the tightening of the purse-strings. Every trade, more or less, suffers, though the suffering be not direct, or at first apparent; and eventually the men give in and return enfeebled and dispirited to masters whom they have done their best, unwittingly we are sure, to impoverish.

The commercial history of Dublin affords us, unhappily, too many instances of the ruinous effects of strikes or combinations. The Parliamentary Committee of 1838 reported that "the ship-building trade was completely annihilated in Dublin," and with it, of course, fell the trade of "blacksmiths, ropemakers, sail-makers, and others." Strikes drove the nailing trade to England, and then compelled the masters to manufacture nails by machinery. Dublin had a lucrative business in building railway carriages, but the men struck and demanded a higher rate of wages, and then the masters found the business unremunerative, and gave it up. In fact, the vast strides which machinery has taken during the last twenty years are due to the incessant strikes of the workmen. The masters have been obliged to look to inventions to operate against this disposition on the part of their workmen. Thus, for instance, a great deal of cabinet-work is now manufactured by machinery in England and imported into Dublin. The cause of this was a strike. The cabinet-makers "struck" because carpenters were employed to make packing-cases, although they acknowledged they would rather not make them themselves, and the masters could not afford to pay cabinet-maker's wages for such simple work.

Trades' Unions or Societies are the prime causes of strikes. The avowed object of these Unions are to give assistance to unemployed workmen, and to sick or helpless members, but these Societies always contrive to create an agitation for the rise of wages. We have not now anything of that combination which frequently produced bloodshed and death some twenty years ago. This is due partly to a better spirit in the workman, and partly to the efficiency of the police. But there is a league, determined and persevering, against non-Society men, and those who venture to employ them. The moment a House commences to work with non-Society men, or "colts," the shop is sedulously watched, guards are stationed at the place, and every attempt is made to bribe or seduce the men from their employer. Some are admitted into the Society; for others, fines are paid; others again are sent to England or other places at the Society's expense; and the master finds he has to deal with a persevering hostility, working in the dark, and depriving him of his best men at the most critical time.

The very men who are most clamorous for free trade are they who determine that there shall be no free trade in labour. They fix a price which the master must submit to, or they will not work for him, or permit others to do so. It is manifest that if the men were able to carry out all they design they would ruin the masters, and eventually their trades, while, by limiting the number of apprentices, they in fact cut out their own children from employment. Those, moreover, who are inclined to work at the usual wages are not permitted to do so. They must cease work when the "committee" directs, and they suffer under a despotism of the most grinding and oppressive character. The Archbishop of Dublin, in his essay on money matters, puts this in his usual clear and forcible language:—

"Most of the people of this kingdom reckon "themselves freemen, and boast of their liberty, and "profess to be ready to fight and to die, rather than "submit to slavery. They look down with pity and "contempt on the Russian bondmen [or serfs] and "the negro-slaves, and on the subjects of the despotic "Governments of Turkey or Persia. And yet many "of these people choose to subject themselves to a "tyranny more arbitrary and more cruel than that "of the worst Government in the world. They submit to be ruled by tyrants who do not allow them "to choose how they shall employ their time, or their "skill, or their strength. Their tyrants dictate to "them what masters they shall work for, what work "they shall do, what machines they shall use, and "what wages they shall earn. Sometimes these tyrants "order them not to earn more than a certain amount; "sometimes not to earn less; and sometimes to refuse "all work, and see their families starve. They are "heavily taxed for the support of their tyrants."

We must say that the language of the carpenters, address is temperate and respectful, but they must, on a moment's consideration, see how ungenerous it is to take an employer with whom they are familiar, and whose wages they have long received, suddenly, in the busiest period of the year. Labour, as well as property, has its duties as well as its rights; and we trust that the carpenters of Dublin will not follow the example of the builders of London, who now for four weeks have lived well upon the funds of various Societies, while to the labourers who were thrown out of employment through their strike, they allow the munificent sum of one shilling and one penny a week!

VERILY it is a fine thing to be a Commissioner *de Lunatico Inquirendo.* Yesterday the public were gratified with beholding Mr. Brady again upon the bench, although his charge was of the briefest. In this case the respondent was a palpable Lunatic, the testimony was clear, and the jury were not directed to cast aside any impression the Lunatic's conduct might have made. Yet we must protest against this expensive method of proceeding. The Lunatic was very poor; he had a pension from the Insolvent Court of £94 a-year, and all his property was valued at £10. The case was a simple one, and did not occupy two hours. Yet there were two Commissioners, Attorney, Counsel, and paid Jurymen. The expenses of that two hours' work, including the fee for speeding the Commission, consulting and retaining fees, and eight guineas to Mr. Brady and Mr. Henn, could not be less than £50, or more than half of the year's income of the Lunatic. Lunatics are under the guardianship of the Lord Chancellor. Why does not the Chancellor himself hold the investigation? Why is it necessary to have two Commissioners, when one suffices in general in England? Why would not a common jury of intelligent men try the case as well as a special jury, taking from a poor man's pittance a guinea a piece? Why are the wheels of justice so stiff and locked together that nothing but oil of gold can set them in motion? Surely some simple and inexpensive mode of proceeding could be devised;—some common-sense plan, which would secure an equitable decision without swallowing up half a year's income in two short hours.

The *Times* upon the Unity of Italy:—

But whatever Francis Joseph may have understood or may desire, it is quite clear now that Austria must look on, and either swallow her vexation or vent it only in words. She must not move a corporal's guard against these little saucy Duchies. The Emperor of the French is using his most persuasive arguments—he has not yet given up all hope of success; in order that his persuasions may have the greater moral weight, he disseminates his promise that under no circumstances shall any force be used; he will fulfil loyally to the end his disinterested mission; he will be grieved if his wise and prudent advice is not followed. But if they won't, they won't. What is to be done? Nothing, as Napoleon III. believes, but to turn round to the Dukes, make them a low bow, and say, "You see, my friends, do what I can, these poor people will not have you." Francis Joseph may say, "Leave the matter to me for one month, and I'll carry out the treaty." This, however, would be force; and "the armed intervention of Austria in the affairs of the Italian Peninsula has ceased for ever."—Austria has her fortresses, but opposite the drawbridge watches the French eagle. Mantua is but a frontier fortress to France. The intervening plains of Lombardy and Piedmont are but interposed as buffers to relieve what M. De Morny calls the Austrian pressure upon France. Austria must be regarding the proceedings of the Duchies with much the sort of feeling wherewith a hungry grimalkin may watch the motions of a little company of white mice sporting and playing under the protection of that grimalkin's master. It is impossible to help feeling that it is rather hard upon Austria. Cats and spiders have their instincts as well as mice and flies. Of course, the French Emperor is quite right according to all the moralities. It would have been a great crime to coerce the Duchies to take back their Princes, and Austria ought to have known—indeed, must have known—that it never could be in the mind of Napoleon III., to commit a crime against the sovereignty of the people. But, notwithstanding this, a suspicion cannot be kept out of the minds of some indifferent observers that the Austrian idea of restoring the Sovereigns was something rather different from taking the votes of three hostile little States, and allowing their universal suffrage to decide the destinies of three Austrian dependencies. We might, perhaps, wish that the French Emperor had withstood altogether the stipulation in the treaty of Villafranca, but we cannot but rejoice at the result. Whatever Austria may now think of the matter we are convinced that this end is the best for all parties. Austria will be stronger in her concentration, and Italy will be happier in her freedom. The Duchies may still have to fight for their independence, for the Emperors have not undertaken to keep the peace among the Italian Powers. There are many mercenaries ready for service, and one of the Dukes is said to have a respectable force in his pay. It is just upon the cards, also, that whenever such a force might be brought to bear it might be discovered that the exiled Sovereigns are not without a party in their own States. This, however, will be a very cheap struggle for independence. If the army of Central Italy cannot hold its own against a few bands of mercenaries, we had better forget the name of Italy even as a geographical expression.

Under the protection of this Imperial promise the course of Central Italy to freedom and prosperity seems safe and sure. A little firmness to repel the not too formidable or too earnestly-directed blandishments of Prince Poniatowski, a resolute ingratitude towards their liberator, whose tender heart will be wounded by their obstinacy, but will perhaps be healed again by their acclamations, and the names of the deposed dynasties will be heard no more in Italy. The next step is already resolved upon. They have unanimously desired to weld themselves into one kingdom whereof Victor Emmanuel shall be the first Sovereign. We cannot conceive that, if all chance for Prince Napoleon be put out of the question, the French Emperor can have any hearty objection to such an amalgamation. This work of the restoration of Italy will be, if it shall endure, the principal glory of his reign. He will naturally desire that it should be as marked a success, and give as visible a monument to posterity as possible. Piedmont, with twenty more Duchies amalgamated with it, could offer no object of jealousy or distrust to France. It is not comprehensible, therefore, that any stronger sentiment than diplomatic delicacy can induce him to put pressure upon the King of Sardinia to refuse the territory now proffered to him. Moreover, we now know that this pressure will be entirely of an argumentative and diplomatic character. It seems to us, therefore, as matters now stand, that Victor Emmanuel cannot refuse the offer of the Duchies. It would perhaps, not be prudent definitively to accept it. Perhaps it would be more wise to assume the Government provisionally, and thus preserve order, prevent further revolution, and keep out other candidates until the new order of things is consolidated. But, unless some very rash or very mad course of conduct should occur to mar the prospect, the unity of Italy is now secure. We will add that the Emperor has a right to say—"To me Italy owes her independence."

The *Daily News* upon Count De Morny's speech:—

Among our neighbours we have for some time been constrained to look to all sorts of semi-official indicators for information which on our own side of the water we should naturally seek in what we call "the ordinary channels of intelligence." Just now we are particularly anxious to know on what terms we are with our old Allies of the Crimea and the Congress. Heavy thunder-drops have fallen intermittently during the dog-days, from the sulphurous pen of M. Granier de Cassagnac, who, we cannot forget, not only sits astride two journals, like a Colossus, but signs himself "Deputy to the Corps Legislatif." The organ of the ultra-Catholic party, which is protected at Rome and caressed in Paris, summons all the Furies of a holy war to the standards of the Church, and denounces these heretical islands to the religious wrath of the Zouaves. But we are reminded that the *Moniteur* alone is the organ of the Government; the rest is mere sound and fury, signifying nothing. Presently the session of the Councils-General arrives. These provincial parliaments are presided over by eminent men, selected by the Government as the depositaries of its confidence and the partakers of its purposes. Here again let us beware of absurd analogies. County Sessions, in an English sense, do not precisely imply the place or the people best fitted to discuss questions of Imperial policy; they are supposed to be concerned with business of a more local though not less useful character; but over the water the distribution of parts is reversed. The Corps Legislatif transacts local business, and the "County Sessions" converse on Imperial affairs. When we say, "converse," perhaps we employ too strong an expression; they are addressed on Imperial affairs by their President for the time being, who may be a victorious general returning from the wars, or a director of the press, or, as in M. de Morny's case, the President of the Corps Legislatif himself. When M. de Morny rises to address the Council-General of the Puy de Dome in the character of its President, he is listened to by his colleagues, and by Europe, as something more than a country gentleman of our homely type inspired by the Muse of mangel-wurzel. He is almost the *alter ego* of the Emperor. The earliest and most intimate of the adherents of the throne, his audience may be sure that every word he utters bears a double weight of meaning and authority. Accordingly, when M. de Morny takes for his text the English alliance, we are at liberty to suppose that he speaks, to use a French idiom, as one "inspired." M. de Morny comes out as a warm, though disinterested, friend to the English alliance. We say "comes out," because since his embassy to St. Petersburg, and indeed before that occasion, he was not generally regarded as one of the warmest advocates of a good understanding with England. Must we accept the reproof which the tone of M. de Morny's amiable candour suggests? Are we really the captious, quarrelsome, exacting, and sulky friends with whom it is so difficult for the most simple-natured and true-hearted of human beings to get on without loss of dignity and self-respect? Are our Lords and Commons, our public men and our newspapers, so inexplicably suspicious and unjust as M. de Morny describes? Really it is important to consider from whom this accusation proceeds. We know the rank, position, and influence of the speaker; but how does he arrange contemporary history for the magnates of the Puy de Dome? M. De Morny begins by ascribing English armaments to newspaper articles and Parliamentary speeches, and the latter to the dissatisfaction of England at the manifest desire of the Emperor to avoid a European conflagration. He goes on to assert that there are no means in France of preventing a newspaper from publishing what it likes, and that in fact the French press is just as responsible for what it writes as the English, and no more. By the light of this singular interpretation of facts we are enabled to judge M. de Morny's appeal against the prejudices and passions of public opinion in this country. For the rest, we are perfectly ready to appreciate the fairness and frankness with which he singles out the prevailing causes of alarm and doubt which have undoubtedly existed of late, whilst to the general terms in which he discusses and disposes of them we are as far as possible from objecting. "Nobody," says M. de Morny, with reasonable emphasis, "can estimate so well as myself the loyal faith of the Emperor." and we fully accept the assurance; but we must be permitted to whisper very gently into the ear of the President of the Corps Legislatif that no one knows better than those two distinguished persons the advantages of silence, secrecy, and suddenness in grand political operations; and perhaps it is because people in England have been disposed to pay a compliment to political at the expense of moral qualifications that they hesitate to attribute to the same persons and the same policy the head that plots and the hand that strikes on a sudden with the heart of the injured philanthropist, alive to every honest impulse, and the soul of an apostle of peace awake to every generous emotion.

At any rate, we heartily echo M. De Morny's stirring appeal to the good feeling and good sense of the two great nations of the West. By all means let our future rivalry (if rivalry there must be) be a rivalry of industrial and commercial enterprise. We have had enough of glory long ago, and enough of conquest. We know no battle by land or sea in which France had not her full share of honour. Surely France may be content to fight the future battles of civilisation (if battles there must be) side by side with the honourable foes of old times, and the comrades in arms of later and happier years. We believe that, in spite of evil omens, the intellect, the enterprise, the best feelings, and the dearest interests of France respond to the intellect, the enterprise, the best feelings, and the dearest interests of England, and that both cry *Peace.* But there is one thing needful to make the desire of all good people on either side of the water a reasonable certainty, and that is—*Liberty.* With an equal, we do not say a similar, liberty enjoyed by our neighbours and by ourselves, every cloud that intercepts a better future would clear away before the light, and every mist of prejudice and passion be dispersed.

The *Morning Herald* upon Mr. Charles Kean:—

After nine successive seasons, Charles Kean has retired from the management of the Princess' Theatre, and even on general grounds, without any reference to his merits as actor or as manager, he surely deserves the congratulations of his countrymen. He has succeeded, and it is in the nature of success to disarm criticism and to silence opposition. We all applaud successful men, and we are right in our applause. No man can overcome great difficulties without possessing qualities that command admiration. Some persons have succeeded in enterprises which outrage every moral feeling, and create, deservedly, universal indignation. But we cannot, for all that, avoid feeling pleasure at the success, considered in itself, or rather admiration of the qualities that produced it. Much more, then, is our admiration deserved by one who has succeeded in a worthy enterprise—who has baffled many difficulties, silenced many opponents, and now retires from the management of his theatre amid the real heartfelt applause of an intelligent audience. Praise is due to Charles Kean for the same reason that it is due to the engineer who constructed that mighty vessel which will presently leave the Thames to bid defiance to the merchant navies in the world. He has distanced his rivals in the theatrical world, just as Sir Edwin Landseer has beaten all painters of animals, or as Mr. Grant has won more renown than other painters of the human figure. If we enter more into detail, we may add that Mr. Kean's success in the more creditable to him inasmuch as he has never, for one moment, lost sight of the principle with which he started. On undertaking the management of the Princess' his object lay clearly defined before him. He resolved to do one thing only, but to do it well. He has been assailed by critics, difficulties have been thrown in his way of a kind that no manager ever encountered, but he manfully fought his way, and the public—the only judges whose opinion is worth two straws—have given a verdict in his favour. This resolution has been a costly one, and Mr. Kean had a full right to tell his audience on Monday night, that, "In this little theatre, where £200 is considered a large receipt, and £250 an extraordinary one, I expended in one season alone a sum little short of £50,000. During the run of some of the great revivals, as they have been called, I have given employment, and consequently weekly payment, to nearly 550 "persons." Mr. Kean tells us that he has been no gainer in a commercial sense. If so, the public have largely benefited, and some tribute is surely due to the man who has loved his art better than he loved his purse, and to whom a great theatrical success is, comparatively speaking, a commercial failure. It might have been otherwise; but if Mr. Kean is not now a richer man by many thousands of pounds, it is because money in his eye was of less value than other things. He retires, not because he is disappointed, but from the remembrance of the old adage—"The pitcher goes often to the well, but the pitcher may at last be broken."

The management of the Princess' Theatre during the last nine seasons deserves some consideration even upon other grounds. For what purpose has all this money been expended? For what end has this sacrifice been made? It is certain that Mr. Kean has brought about a revolution in the English drama. He has put Shakspere's plays on the stage as they had never been produced before. Was this innovation desirable or not? Was it to be visited with censure or welcomed with the gratitude due to the happy mortal who invents a new idea or produces a new sensation? Was this to lower or to exalt dramatic art? Was this to honour and extol our great dramatic poet, or to reduce him to an unworthy level, and class a play of Shakspere with common shows and spectacles? That portion of the public who condemn, on principle, theatrical entertainments, will of course refuse to argue such a question. They have a right to their opinion, and, if they believe that to enter a theatre is a sinful act, let them seek amusement and recreation elsewhere. But it does seem to us that Mr. Kean did well in attempting to unite instruction with amusement. Call it a spectacle if you will, but no one who has seen the play of *Henry V.*, as it was acted at the Princess' can deny that he has left the theatre with a more vivid appreciation of the drama than if he had read it in his own room, or seen it acted by ladies and gentlemen dressed in the costume of the 19th century. Let a child read as much as he will of early Scottish history, in "Tales of my Grandfather," or elsewhere, but his own imagination could never conjure up the scene of *Macbeth* and the witches with the same truthfulness as characterised the representation at the Princess'. So long as the mere accessaries are made subordinate to the more important point, the drama itself; so long as they serve to aid the actor in the attempt to reproduce the past, or portray the present, we cannot see that their employment can fail of being advantageous. And it is exactly to this point that malevolent critics have directed all their attacks. Mr. Kean has been charged with injuring and lowering Shakspere, and turning the theatre into a show-room. The truth is, that if costume and decoration are once admitted, it is better that the costume and decoration should be as correct as possible. It is better to see things as they really were; and it is better not to attempt a thing at all than to set about it in a beggarly and undignified manner. Never since Shakspere wrote have his dramas been represented with such historical accuracy. Never have we had such an opportunity of witnessing so perfect a reflection of the past—so faithful a reproduction of the homes, the costumes, the every-day life of our ancestors.

This is not the place to discuss the merits of Charles Kean as an actor, to compare him with other actors, or even to trace the leading events in his career. The Shakspere "revivals" proved a novelty in dramatic art; so did *Louis IX.*; and it is impossible to record the termination of so great an experiment without a word of comment. Mr. Kean, however, has not only conferred a service on the national drama, but he has contributed to raise the character of theatrical entertainments, and to place the actor on a higher footing in the social scale. He has exhibited remarkable independence, and has gone on his way without stooping to unworthy manœuvres in order to win applause—without even attempting to reply to writers whose malevolence was only equalled by the palpable absurdity of their criticism. It is only an act of common justice to state that if a London theatre has ever been free from the objections alleged by a certain class of the public against all theatres, it was the Princess' during Mr. Kean's management. The great object of the manager was to cultivate dramatic art in its highest form, and in other respects no pains were spared by Mr. or Mrs. Kean to take away the reproach which attaches, more or less, to every theatre. The labour of nine years is now over, and the reward is not the less substantial for being moral and artistic, rather than commercial. We have thought it right to express the general opinion of the public in this matter, and to point out the real grounds on which Mr. Kean can claim the gratitude of this generation. He is at least worthy of some praise, that for nine years he has endeavoured to make the theatre as instructive as it is amusing, to interpret our greatest poet in the worthiest manner, and to popularise the stage by divesting it of all that could offend the most prudish delicacy, or the strongest religious scruples.

The *Sun* on the Growth of Flax in Ireland:—

We published a table yesterday, entitled "Irish Agricultural Statistics," compiled very carefully and with great judgment by William Donnelly, Esq., the Registrar-General for Ireland. The main object seems to be to show the relative progress made in the several counties and provinces in the cultivation of flax.

In Ulster the increase in the number of acres under flax is, for 1859, no less than 43,873 over the year 1858, being about one-half the total number of acres—viz., 86,385 against 130,258 acres in 1859! This is progressing with a bound in the province of Ulster! Now, in the other three provinces the tide of improvement is at a very low ebb indeed; for in Munster the total of 1859 is less by 40 acres than that in 1858. In Leinster, on the contrary, there is a small improvement of 290 acres in the present year; while in Connaught the improvement is about double that, being 537 acres. The total acreage under flax in Ireland in 1858 was 91,646, while in 1859, it amounted to 136,613 acres.

The growth of flax seems to have been neglected for the three years 1855, 1856, and 1857; and why is to us a puzzle. If it were in spirits we can understand than an increase in the duties of excise might be a reason, but in a purely agricultural production, such as flax, the thing is unaccountable.

We are of opinion that the produce of flax might be increased four-fold in a very short period; but the question arises will it pay? We think it would—but the farmers must be the best judges.

## THE LAW PRESS AND THE SMETHURST CONVICTION.

*(From the Law Times.)*

The conviction of Dr. Smethurst is very unsatisfactory. It was a case of suspicion; but there was no sufficient proof to justify a verdict of guilty. Among the lawyers experienced in the practice of the criminal courts there is, we believe, scarcely a difference of opinion upon this—that there was not evidence to support the verdict. We have read the fullest report with the utmost care, anxious to be satisfied that conviction was justifiable; but we have found nothing to remove the sense of insecurity which a verdict on such insufficient evidence cannot fail to create. For, after all, cleared of extraneous circumstances, which ought not to influence the judgment in the particular case, what does the evidence amount to? That the prisoner might have had a desire to kill his paramour, because it was his supposed interest to do so; but there was not the slightest proof of the actual existence of such a desire, or of the existence of such an interest, or of any conduct from which the desire to be rid of her could be reasonably inferred. Then it was argued that if he had the desire, he had the opportunity and this could not be denied; lastly, it was said that he used this opportunity for the purpose. But how was this sought to be proved? There was no proof of the possession, or of the actual administration, of any poison, and in default of that, poisoning was inferred, first from the condition of the patient in life, and secondly from the state of her body after death.

If both of these assertions had been indisputable—if it had been proved beyond a doubt by the usual tests that the lady had died of arsenic, it would have been a reasonable conclusion that the prisoner administered it to her, and under the influence of the suggested motive. But there was an entire failure of "proof" that sufficient arsenic had been given to her to occasion death; or that she was suffering from the effects of arsenic at all, and not from natural disease, and very weak evidence that she died from poison of any kind. Apart from the medical testimony, there was no case at all; on the contrary, all the circumstances went to establish innocence rather than guilt.

The prisoner was convicted, therefore, entirely on the medical testimony; that is to say, on the opinions of two or three scientific men formed upon diagnosis alone, upon which doctors differ, upon tests shown to be fallacious, and upon theories which may be true, but which as yet are both disputable and disputed. How fallible were the tests is painfully shown in Dr. Taylor's admission, that in one experiment he found the presence of arsenic, and afterwards discovered that it came from his own test instrument. If he was thus misled by one test, might he not have been so with others? At all events, is it not terrible that life should depend upon experiments where such mistakes are *possible?* Suppose Dr. Taylor had not discovered his error; the erring test would then have gone to the jury as conclusive against the prisoner, and upon *that* single fact he would have been certainly sent to the gallows.

## THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT IN BELFAST.

Although, last evening, the weather was most unfavourable, yet the attendance at the religious services in the different churches was exceedingly large—in many instances much larger than the congregations were on Sundays previous to the commencement of the revival movement.

ANTRIM.

The gracious work of revival has been going on steadily here, in the congregation connected with the Wesleyan chapel, during the last two months. Prayer-meetings every morning and evening have been well attended, and made a blessing to souls. Dr. and Mrs. Palmer's visit a short time since greatly helped forward the good work, and will be long remembered by many; but those indications of revival were but as drops preceding a refreshing shower. On Thursday, the 18th inst., the Rev. Robert Hewitt, Wesleyan General Missionary, visited this town, and preached in the street to a large and attentive congregation. He again preached in the chapel the same evening, after which he conducted a revival prayer-meeting, assisted by the Rev. S. Cowdy, and the lay brethren of the congregation, when the power of the Lord was manifestly felt, and souls led to seek and find redemption through the blood of Christ. This indefatigable missionary continued his labours during the week following, with similar success, preaching to large congregations on the street, and in the chapel every evening, and at every meeting persons professed to have felt the love of God shed abroad in their hearts. It was indeed a new thing here to see persons coming forward and kneeling down in the open street, penitently seeking the salvation of their souls, and crying to God for mercy. Such is the anxiety manifested by the people for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit that, after continuing together in prayer until a late hour every night, it is difficult to persuade them to retire, and this anxiety is not in vain, as a great many have been enabled to testify of the power of the saving grace of God.—*Belfast News Letter.*

# Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

OSBORNE, AUGUST 29.

PRINCE ALFRED.—His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at Dover by South-Eastern Railway at a quarter to 11 on Monday night, accompanied by Major Cowell, and embarked immediately on board the Admiralty steam yacht Vivid, Commander Allen, which had been brought there from Woolwich for the purpose of conveying his Royal Highness to Calais, whence he proceeds, by way of Paris, to Marseilles, to join the Euryalus in the Mediterranean, his Royal Highness' "leave of absence" having expired.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town yesterday, for Shrubland Park, near Ipswich, on a visit to Sir Wm. and the Hon. Lady Middleton.

The Duke of Newcastle left town for Clumber yesterday

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town for Hawarden Castle, Chester, yesterday.

Earl Granville left town yesterday for Aldenham, Shropshire.

The Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., has joined the family circle assembled with the Marchioness of Abercorn, at Brocket Hall, Herts. Viscount and Viscountess Valletort are also staying at Brocket.

William Henry Gregory, Esq., M.P., arrived in town on Thesday, from Coole Park, and left yesterday morning for a tour in America.

Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Massereene and Ferrard left Antrim Castle yesterday, on his return to the Curragh Camp.

Sir John, Lady, and Miss Power, are staying at Stradone House, Cavan, the seat of Robert Burrows, Esq., whence they will shortly proceed to Scotland.

Edward Archdall, Esq., left Portrush on Saturday, for Riversdale.

Hugh Lyons Montgomery, Esq., has left Belhavel for Marine Lodge, county of Sligo.

Dr. Burke, South Mayo Rifles, has arrived in Dublin from Westport, on a visit to his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, to join in the cricket match in the Phœnix Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Hemphill have left town on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Harrington, Elvaston Castle, Derby.

The following are amongst the latest departures from the Gresham Hotel:—The Earl and Countess of Cavan and their youthful daughter and suite, for their seat, county of Somerset; the Marchioness of Londonderry and suite, for the North; the Hon. Baron Martin and lady, for Killarney; Major-General and Miss Stokes, for Tralee; Mr. and Mrs. Curzon, for Killarney; Mr. and Mrs. Beer, for Killarney; Mr. and Mrs. Satherland, Mr. and Mrs. Blogg, for Killarney; James Murray Dale, Esq., for London; Mr. and Mrs. Crossley and family, for Halifax; Mr. and Mrs. Swinburn, for England.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at the Bilton Hotel:—The Earl of Stanhope, Lord and Lady Foley, the Earl and Countess of Bective, and Lord Kenlis, Colonel and Mr. Doherty. Departures—The Earl of Albemarle, for London; Lady Louth, for Brighton; the Right Hon. Henry Corry, M.P., for Glen Park, Rostrevor; Mr. and Miss Cushman, for Holyhead.

# The Army.

The attention of the military authorities having been directed to the danger likely to arise to the public from the rifle firing of the troops at Chatham garrison, in consequence of the rifle range near St. Mary's Creek being of late much frequented by the public, arrangements are in progress for discontinuing the use of the spot in question as a practising ground for the troops. A large tract of marsh land directly opposite Chatham dockyard has been selected as being in every respect the best adapted for the purposes required. This site is of considerable extent, and will admit of the troops being instructed at any extent of range.

Yesterday morning intelligence was received at the head-quarters of the Chatham division of Royal Marine Light Infantry that a number of men belonging to the 3d West York Militia Regiment of Light Infantry had volunteered for the corps of Royal Marines, and were waiting to be forwarded to head-quarters. In consequence of the number of recruits and volunteers who have recently joined, the Chatham division of Royal Marines is now nearly 900 strong, and is several men above its compliment.

The 27th company of Royal Engineers now employed in the erection of the building at Woolwich for the manufacture of the Armstrong cannon have nearly completed that factory, the men being employed every evening until dark in order to hasten forward the work.

The head-quarters of the 16th Lancers are to move from Piershill Barracks (Edinburgh) early next month, and are to proceed to Leeds, where the squadron of the regiment lately stationed at Hamilton has already arrived. The 16th are to be replaced at Piershill by the head-quarters of the 13th Light Dragoons from Ireland, a squadron of which regiment has already arrived at Hamilton.

## MILITARY GAZETTE OF TUESDAY NIGHT.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUG. 30.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Captain the Hon. D. C. Fitz-Gerald De Ros to be Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Hogg, who retires; Lieutenant Lord Charles W. B. Bruce to be Captain, by purchase, vice De Ros; Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant John Henry Reginald Lord Earlsfort to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bruce: Henry John Robert Osborne, Gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lord Earlsfort; Aug. 30.

4th Dragoon Guards—Brevet Colonel Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Forrest, who exchanges; Aug. 30.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Colonel William Charles Forrest, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Bentick, who exchanges; Aug. 30.

11th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Arthur Cecil Tempest to be Captain, by purchase, vice Shields, who retires; Cornet Francis De Burgh to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tempest; August, 30.

10th Regiment of Foot—Captain Andrew Cathcart Bogle, from the 13th Foot, to be Captain, vice Robertson, who exchanges; Aug. 30.

13th—Captain Thomas Chevalier Robertson, from the 10th Foot, to be Captain, vice Bogle, who exchanges; Aug. 30.

18th—Lieutenant William Thomas Le Brun has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Aug. 30.

20th—Robert Nicholas Bird, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bowlby, promoted; Aug. 30.

21st—Lieutenant Alfred Holt to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lee, who retires; Ensign Samuel Hercules Hayes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Blennerhasset, who retires; Ensign Edward Bussell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Holt, promoted; Aug. 30.

24th—Charles James Bromhead, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bland, appointed to the 62d Foot; Aug. 30.

33d—Lieutenant John Trent to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet Major Quayle, deceased; Ensign Henry G. Boyd to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Trent; May 28.

48th—Lieutenant William Cumming to be Captain, by purchase, vice Welby, who retires; Ensign Charles Henry Chauncy to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cumming; Aug. 30.

49th—Ensign Alexander Dingwell Fordyce to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Blackmore, who retires; Aug. 30.

56th—John Philip Burnett, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Dowall, who retires; Aug. 30.

61st—Ensign Edward Waugh Rumsey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Daly, who retires; Aug. 30.

69th—Alexander Irvine, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Mitchell-Innes, appointed to the Rifle Brigade; Aug. 30.

71st—Edward Gordon Lillingston, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kane, promoted; Aug. 30.

99th—Lieutenant William John Kempson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Molson, who has retired; Aug. 7.

Depot Battalion—Captain William Henry Cairnes, 48th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry; Aug. 19. Quartermaster Alexander McGregor, from the 42nd Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Simpson, appointed Paymaster, 21st Foot; August 30.

BREVET.

Captain Henry Francis, of the 64th Foot, to be Major in the Army; March 24, 1858.

The Commissions of the undermentioned Officers, of her Majesty's Indian Forces, to bear date as follows, viz.:—
Major-General Charles Wahab, Madras Infantry; May 6.
Major-General James Manson, Bengal Infantry; May 15.
Major-General George Twemlow, Bengal Artillery; May 17.
Major-General Thos. Assheton Duke, Madras Infantry; May 26.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in her Majesty's Indian Forces, consequent on the death of
Major-General Lewis Westworth Watson, Madras Infantry, May 5;
Major-General James Stuart, C. B., Bengal Infantry, July 19;

To be Major-Generals.
Colonel Nathaniel Jones, Bengal Infantry; May 30.
Colonel James Clarke Charnock Gray, Bengal Infantry; July 20.

The second Christian name of Captain Tenant, Bengal Engineers, promoted to the Brevet Rank of Major, in the London Gazette of the 11th March last, is Francis, and not Frederick, as therein stated.

The Commission of Brevet Major Thomas Raikes, 1st Madras European Fusiliers, to be dated 24th March, 1858, instead of 20th July, 1858, as previously stated.

The undermentioned Officers of her Majesty's Indian Forces, retired on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows, viz:—

To be Major-Generals.
Colonel Clements Blood, Bombay Artillery; Aug. 30.
Colonel Thomas Barnard Chalon, Madras Infantry; Aug. 30.
Colonel Sir Thomas Seaton, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry; Aug. 30.

To be Colonels.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Ramsay, Bengal Infantry; Aug. 30.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Graham, Bombay Eng.; Aug. 30.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.
Major Charles Henry Burt, Bengal Infantry; Aug. 30.
Major Fregory Haines, Madras Infantry; Aug. 30.
Major Thomas Ruddiman Steuart, Bombay Infantry; Aug. 30.
Major Henry Temple Hillyard, Madras Infantry; Aug. 30.
Major Frederick Cæsar Hawkins, Madras Infantry; Aug. 30.

To be Majors.
Captain Frederick Gray, Madras Infantry; Aug. 30.
Captain Edward Magnay, Bengal Infantry; Aug. 30.

# The Navy.

On Tuesday the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty paid their first official visit to Portsmouth Dockyard, for the purpose of making the customary annual inspection of that arsenal. Their lordships first visited the iron shed at the rear of the mahogany store, where they inspected the remnants of the iron and steel plates lately experimented upon from the Stork gunboat. They next visited the saw pits, and proceeded round the steam basin and to the north corner of the yard to the building sheds, going on board the Victoria, 131, screw, now nearly ready for launching.

The Himalaya, screw troopship, has completed coaling at Portsmouth for further service.

Lieut. Frederick H. Blair, R.N., accompanied by the 23 seamen who miraculously escaped the lot of their unfortunate companions on board her Majesty's 12-gun sloop Heron, capsized off the coast of Africa, and who have been berthed on board her Majesty's receiving ship Fisgard since Sunday last, left Woolwich yesterday morning in pursuance of Admiralty directions, and proceeded to Portsmouth to join the flagship Victory, where they will assist a second court of inquiry, ordered to be instituted with a view to elicit any additional evidence from Lieut. Blair (who is the senior surviving officer of the Heron) and his rescued companions. Lieutenant Blair (then a mate) displayed great courage and presence of mind on the occasion, as well as admirable promptitude in obedience to orders, in cutting lashings of booms to form a raft, clewing away boats, &c., and remained by the ship when all hopes of saving her were lost; and by his skill and ability he succeeded in saving a portion of the ship's crew. They were fortunately observed by a distant sail, and were eventually picked up and received on board ship.

The following appointments were made on Tuesday at the Admiralty:—J. Bright, Assistant-Paymaster to the Donegal; James T. Syme, Secretary's Clerk to the Queen Charlotte; and C. Aylen, Clerk to the Mars.

## PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

Many young folk have been disappointed that the pony races, advertised to take place this week, have been postponed until Monday next; but it will console them to know that the sports will be all the more brilliant, so many more ponies have been entered. The racecourse will be all round the lake, and it is to be hoped, in the great excitement of the moment, none will get an impromptu bath. Each rider has given in stakes to the amount of £5, so there will be very handsome prizes, and sharp competition, giving every opportunity to those who have swift ponies, and can ride well, to distinguish themselves with some profit. The fact of our respected fellow-citizen, Mr. Kirby, being the manager and trustee of the fund, is quite sufficient to give confidence to all respecting the fairness and respectability of every transaction connected with the entertainment.

## HIBERNIAN BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Booterstown and Blackrock Bible Association, in connection with the Hibernian Bible Society, was held in the Booterstown Schoolhouse, Cross-avenue, yesterday evening. There was a numerous attendance.

At seven o'clock the chair was taken by the
REV. B. H. BLACKER.

The Rev. Philip Kent, agent to the British and Foreign Bible Society, addressed the meeting at considerable length, and gave some interesting details in reference to the circulation of the Bible. He stated that the work was rapidly progressing on the Continent, especially in France, where up to the present time no less than four millions of copies of the Bible had been circulated through the exertions of the Association. They might look forward with a holy and becoming confidence that ere long the Bible Society would give better and more startling reports of the effect of the circulation of the Bible than it had ever up to the present the pleasure of communicating. There were many who were of opinion that the circulation of the Bible ought to be restricted, as that it was not a safe book to place in the hands of poor and ignorant men; but he would ask such persons, was it from such that many heresies had originated? No; but, on the contrary, in many instances from those who had been educated in halls of learning. Even in Spain their Society was doing good work, as they were circulating 700 or 800 copies of it every year there. At the present moment he believed the light of Gospel truth was shining in many a dark Spanish home. When the revolution was raging in Italy some years ago, 1,200 copies of the Bible had been circulated in that country; 4000 were also sent to Rome, but in consequence of the return of the Pope to his Imperial Government, of course the circulation had been checked. By private means there had been a considerable circulation of the Bible throughout Italy. In Austria there had been a considerable circulation also, but in that country a most determined resistance had been given to their circulation. The circulation had been very considerable in Russia, and he might mention that in Finland, up to the present time, 190,000 copies of the Bible had been circulated. They were every day striking off new editions and new translations, and ere long he believed they would be able to present a report which would cheer them in the progress of the blessed work. They were not it was true, in a very urgent want of money; still it was necessary to go on increasing their funds, because the world was in need of more Bibles, and unless they had sufficient funds it would be impossible to meet the demands which were made from time to time upon them. He had visited many cities in North America, and found them in a most flourishing condition as regards the dissemination of the Gospel. The society certainly had left nothing undone to promote the good work. Through its means had been accomplished a translation of the Bible into the Chinese language—the grandest he believed of all literary achievements which had marked that or any other age. There had been a Bible translated into the language of a tribe of North American Indians, called Micmacs, through means of the zeal of a devoted missionary there. He trusted that the Hibernian Bible Society and the British and Foreign Society would go on working harmoniously together, and in the end he was satisfied they would achieve great and lasting results. The rev. gentleman was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his address.

The Rev. Mr. Waddle and Mr. White also addressed the meeting, and spoke of the great success of the labours of the Association. The meeting shortly after adjourned.

## LICENSED VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of the members of the above Society was held yesterday, at their rooms in William-street—

MR. DENIS FLANAGAN in the chair.

Several subscriptions were handed in, the first and largest of which was £15, from Messrs. Brennan Price.

The President, Mr. Carey, in alluding to this subscription, said it was a great gratification to the deputation who waited upon these gentlemen, and who on that occasion gave them £5 more than on the previous one, to find that they appreciated the endeavours of the society, and that they expressed their sense of them in the handsomest manner. He would, therefore, move that the marked thanks of the Society be given to these gentlemen for their very liberal donation.

Mr. Nickson seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

The Chairman remarked that when these gentlemen had been waited upon last year, they had given expression to similar sentiments; and they added, that they hoped to be in a position to increase their subscription this year. He was happy to see that they had not broken their promise, though they were by no means bound by it. This, however, was not the first time they had served the trade, for in England they had collected statistics in relation to it, and forwarded the interests of the Liverpool Society, of which they were members.

The President then handed in £5, the subscription of Messrs. Busby, of Blackpits, which he said was an increase of £2 on their former subscription. He felt great pleasure in stating that the deputation had been received by these gentlemen in the handsomest manner, and that they had eulogised them for their exertions. In truth, he might say that all who favoured them with donations had expressed themselves as highly gratified with the progress they had made. He would take the liberty of also proposing a vote of thanks to these gentlemen.

Mr. Nugent seconded the motion, which was passed accordingly.

The following other subscriptions were then handed in:—Mr. Merry, Bride-street, £1; Mr. O'Leary, Thomas-street, 10s.; Mr. P. Bulfin, Thomas-street, £1; Mr. Faulkner, James'-street, 10s.; Messrs. Hayes, Usher's Quay, £1; Alderman Moylan, £2; Messrs. Fortune & Co., £2; Alderman Reynolds, Queen-street, £1; Mr. P. Dunne, Ormond Quay, 10s.; Mr. Holdright, North King-street, 10s.; Mr. Laurence Gaffney, Bolton-street, 1*l.* 2s. 6d.; Mr Kelly, Abbey-street, 10s.; Mr. Keogh, Queen-street 5s.; Mr. Ennis, Mary-street, 10s.; Mr. Fitzpatrick Anne-street, 5s.; Mrs. Chapman, Eden Quay, 1*l.*; Mr John Bebo, Thomas-street, 1*l.*; Messrs Boulger, William-street, 2*l.* Total, 38*l.* 7s.

The President then moved a vote of thanks to Alderman Moylan and the other gentlemen for their subscriptions, which was seconded by Mr. Cade, and passed.

The Secretary, Mr. Brady, said that though the sum received was considerable, it would have been much larger were it not owing to the severity of the day on which the deputation visited the different parties, and the limited period devoted to that object. They had not been able to go to one half the houses in which they had been promised money, and many of the parties were not at home.

The Chairman inquired whether the Secretary had received any communication from the Commissioners of Police, in relation to Mr. Byrne's affair?

The Secretary said he had not.

Mr. Byrne remarked that it appeared quite evident to him, from the silence of the Commissioners, that they had left them to seek aid from some other quarter.

The President said they were not aware as yet whether the Commissioners, had leisure to make the investigation which had been required of them; as however, they had not received an answer, he would suggest that the secretary should write to Mr. O'Ferrall, from whom he had no doubt, they would receive a reply.

The Secretary said he had spoken to many persons, in the trade and outside of it, and he found but one opinion among them namely—that the case of Mr. Byrne was one of great hardship, and one which the police authorities could not possibly pass over. He knew, however, that the Society, in the steps which they had taken in relation to this matter, had the sympathy of the public and also of the press with them, not only here but even in England. The Secretary then read an extract from the *Era*, in which the conduct of the police in this matter was commented on and emphatically condemned.

The President said, that in case no reply was got from the Commissioners, then they would lay the matter before the Attorney-General.

Mr. Byrne observed that he considered it due to himself as a citizen that the matter should be fully investigated, and that he and all other persons in the trade should be protected. If the police acted upon the principle they had laid down in his case, then a citizen might be refused any redress for the greatest outrage that could be inflicted upon him.

The President then referred to the intended visit of Mr Vincent Scully to the Society, and the exertions which he had made to promote its interests. He said that Mr. Scully was preparing an amendment to the Appeal Bill, and that he requested the Society to see the Attorney-General and the Chief Secretary on the subject, so as to get their approval of the intended amendment. The secretary had written to him, promising to comply with his wishes, and thanking him for his exertions in their

behalf. The President then referred to the proceedings before the commissioners in Glasgow, and to the inability of Mr. Guinness to establish his case by direct testimony. He also made some observations upon the general opposition to Forbes Mackenzie's Bill, and to the fact that there was more whiskey consumed in the clubs and shebeens in Glasgow than in the regular houses. The meeting then adjourned.

# LATEST NEWS.

*IRISH TIMES OFFICE.*
Thursday, One a.m.

### CIVIL WAR IN SYRIA.

Letters from Syria to 18th inst. state that fears are entertained of an extension of the civil war in that province. The Druses were devastating the country by setting fire to people's property. The Europeans are said to be flying from the towns. Some silk factories had hoisted the French flag for protection. The French Consul had sent for troops, as the Turkish force was insufficient.

### CONSTANTINOPLE.
### SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE SULTAN.

MARSEILLES, AUGUST 31.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to 24th inst. The Sultan had been on the point of death, from a severe attack of fever, but his health is now restored; he has since had a lengthened conference with the Grand Vizier, with reference to the interview of the Sultan with M. Thouvenal, respecting the carrying out of the Houmayoun, and also upon various financial matters—in particular, concerning the Custom Tariff. The *Journal de Constantinople* says the rumour of the modification of the Ministry is unfounded.

### AUSTRALIA.

The Prince of the Seas arrived in the Mersey yesterday, from Melbourne, which port she left on the 27th May. The Prince of the Seas has 26,000 ounces of gold on board.

### THE BRAZILIAN MAILS.

The Tasmanian has arrived in Lisbon from the Brazils Exchange on London, 24½ to 24¾; on Paris, 385 to 395; Hamburg, 745 to 750. The exportation of coffee since the departure of the last mail amounted to 73,673 bags for the United States, 24,495 for the Channel, 14,019 for Havre, and 12,875 for Marseilles. Stock, 60,000 bags; prices, good first, 5,900 reis; new crop, 6,200 reis. The Tasmanian brings no particular news of importance.

### THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The half-yearly meeting of the Submarine Telegraph Company was held yesterday. The report stated that now the Boulogne cable was laid which was the strongest and most perfect that had hitherto been manufactured, the company possessed ten electric conducting wires, for telegraphic purposes, between England and France, besides six to Belgium, and five to Hanover, Denmark, and the North of Europe. A cable would shortly be laid by this company between the Channel Islands and the French coast. The report was adopted—a dividend of 7 per cent. was declared, and 10 per cent. of the nett revenue was appropriated to the reserve fund.

### ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY.—Funds firmer to-day. Prices quiet at an advance. Business in all quarters continues firm. The report of the Directors of the Ottoman Bank, issued to-day, recommends a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

### FUNDS AND SHARES.—AUG. 31

Bank Stock, 223-5; Exchequer Bills, 21-2; Chester and Holyhead, 49-50; Amberg, Nottingham, and East Junction, 6⅛ ⅜; Caledonians, 85⅞ 6⅛; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 73-5; Eastern Counties, 56⅞ 7; Great Northern 101-2; Great Western, 60⅝ ¾; Leeds Northern, 44⅝ ¾; Great Northern A. 84-6; Great Southern and Western, 103-5; Lancashire and Yorkshire 98⅞ 9; London and North Wes ern, 94⅞ 5; London and South Western, 22⅝ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35⅞ 6; Midland, 105⅛; South Eastern, 77⅛; York and North Midland, 72⅛; Grand Trunk, 8⅞ ⅞; Great Western Canada, 14⅛ ⅞; Great Western Canada, New, 5⅞ ⅞. Consols close steady at 95⅞ ⅜; New Indian loan very firm, 98⅞ 9⅛; Share markets are very firm, closing at the highest point of the day. Leeds and Dovers best market. Canadians and French inactive. Lombardos, 2⅞

### FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, 31ST, 12 10.—The Bourse continues without the least animation. Rentes opened 68.75.

3-47.—Rentes leave off at 68.70, being a fractional decline since yesterday. 3 per cent. Rentes for September account are quoted 68.85.

WOOL SALES, AUG. 31.—Several brokers have sold low wools to-day; about 1,000 bales have been offered, and partly disposed of, at prices equal to the last auctions.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—Traffic, £75,451; increase, £5,092.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, AUGUST 31.—Very little doing in our Produce market.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, AUG. 31.—Beasts, 1,684; sheep and lambs, 7,775; calves, 60. Beef, 6½d. to 7d.: middling, 6¼d. to 6½d.: inferior, 5d. to 6d. Best sheep, 7d. to 7½d.; middling, 6½d. to 7d.; inferior, 5½d to 6½d. Lambs, best, 7d. to 7½d.; inferior, 6d. to 7d. Calves, 6½d. to 7d.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, AUGUST 31.—Wheat freely offered at a reduction of 6d. per 240lbs., without attracting buyers. Flour more difficult to sell; foreign 6d. and town-made 1s. per sack lower. Barley without change, either in value or demand. Beans and oats receded 1s. per boll, and oatmeal 2s. per load.

### DERBY RACES.

Members' Plate—Rising Sun, first. Six ran.

Chesterfield Stakes—Emily, first; Herman, second. Three ran.

Tradesman's Plate—Princess Royal, first; Cast Off, second Dane, third. Five ran.

Nursery Plate—Rising Sun, first. It rained so hard we could not see second.

Maiden Plate—King William, first; Gentle Kitty (colt), second. Six ran.

Arrivals at Derby—Hop Merchant, Argyle, Dobbin, Cast off, Lansquenet, Creeper, Emily, Kinnersly, Rising Sun, King William, Maid of Twig, Lady Grosvenor, Ringlet, Eltham, Beauty, Adorn.

# SECOND EDITION.

*IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,*
Half-past 12 o'clock, p.m.

### LATEST TELEGAMS.

### THE TUSCAN GOVERNMENT.

The memorandum addressed by the Tuscan Government to the Cabinets of Europe, is published in the *Times* and *Daily News.*

### THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The list of candidates selected after examination for the civil service of India is published. The highest on the list is from Trinity College, Dublin; and of the first five names three are from Dublin and one from Queen's College, Belfast.

### HER MAJESTY'S SHIP MARLBOROUGH.

A Court-martial has been held at Malta, on the ringleaders in the late outbreak on board her Majesty's ship Marlborough. Four seem to have been picked out from some 300 or 400, and identified, chiefly by their voices, as the decks were in darkness from the closing of the ports. The charge was held not to be made out to the extent expected, and three were condemned to receive fifty lashes each, and two years' imprisonment for mutinous conduct, and the fourth to one years' imprisonment.

### HER MAJESTY'S JOURNEY TO SCOTLAND.

Her Majesty arrived at Aberdeen at 2 p.m., yesterday, reached Balchor at 2.30., and after luncheon drove to Balmoral at 3, which would be reached at 6 p.m. Rain fell heavily.

### MEETING OF CONSERVATIVES IN DEVONSHIRE.

At a Conservative gathering in Devonshire, both the members of the southern division recommended that as soon as next session commenced, the ministry should be turned out by a vote of Want of Confidence. The ministry, they said, existed on sufference, and was supported, only by a minority of the people, as every fresh election testified.

### THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

At the meeting of the Submarine Telegraph Company, yesterday, it was stated that the old Dover cable, laid in 1851 had been raised and cut 6 miles from the shore and at other points and was found to show no signs of deterioration.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The 84th Regiment, which will land this morning from India, is to proceed to Sheffield.

The batteries at Great Yarmouth have been completely restored, and six guns of heavy metal have been mounted on each battery.

The Bride, one of the river steamers running to Chelsea, struck on a sunken barge yesterday, by London-bridge, and became a total wreck. Boats put off and saved the passengers, who happened to be few in number.

### MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
*(Daily News' City Article.)*

The new Indian loan has again risen about three-fourth per cent.; funds have also advanced one-fourth per cent., owing to the limited supply of stock. In other departments of the Stock Exchange, tendency was likewise favourable; this was settling day in the share and foreign stock markets; demand for money was again more active, the rate for the best bills being 2¾ to 2½ per cent. The sum paid on account of the Indian loan, instead of being limited to about one million viz.—20 per cent. on five million, was £1,600,000; it follows that £800,000 stock has been agreeably paid up in full, in advance of the regular instalments. A notification from the Russian Government announces that the entire loan of £12,000,000 has been subscribed for, this result is partly due to the large subscription made in Russia.

*(Times' City Article.)*

The reaction of three-eight per cent. on Paris Bourse, had no influence on the opening prices of consols, and the market was subsequently very strong. In the new Indian Loan much greater animation prevailed, transactions were large and numerous, at an advance of more than ½ per cent.; one time the rate was more than 2¾ premium, and closing official price was 1⅞ to 2. At the Bank there was an increase in the applications for discount. The amount of the Indian Loan paid up in full yesterday was about £700,000. There were no Bullion operations of any importance at the Bank to-day. The £50,000 by the Sutonia, has been taken for the continent. The Avon has arrived from Australia with 45,888 ounces of gold, valued at about £183,000. The Railway market continues to improve; a fresh advance of ¼ to ½ per cent. has taken place in most of the leading English stocks, the tendency at close being very firm. The fluctuations in Consols, which in July were 3⅞ per cent., have been during August only 1⅛ per cent., and the general operations of the month have resulted in establishing a rise of exactly 1 per cent., although there has been no material change in foreign politics. It may therefore be assumed that the confidence of the country in the probable avoidance of difficulties has increased in proportion to the vigour displayed with regard to the national defences. In railway securities many kinds show a further improvement of about 3 per cent.; but in some cases, the prices have been stationary or flat.

### THE TALLOW TRADE.

The *Daily News* says:—A telegram from St. Petersburgh quotes the Exchange on London 34·16. The price of tallow had risen to 54½ on spot, and 55 for September; but the market was extremely unsettled, in consequence of a statement that the Russian speculators have made arrangements for forwarding the tallow warehoused, and throwing it upon the London market.

# THIRD EDITION.

*IRISH TIMES OFFICE,*
Half-past Four o'clock.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

### INDIA.

The Bombay mails of August have arrived. The chief topic is the withdrawal of large bodies of soldiers with discharges from the European regiments of the East India Company. In the 4th European Regiment, 700 men are going home. A portion of artillerymen who have taken the same course, are still larger. About one-half of the Cavalry Regiments are expected to dwindle down to 150 or 200 men in a regiment. The total discharges are believed to amount altogether to 6,000 men. The new commercial season, commencing August 13th, is expected to open briskly at Bombay. A fair demand existed for grey goods; bleached and fancy goods in good demand, and at higher prices. Copper, iron, and spelter higher. Other metals firm. In cotton wool, a fair amount doing on European account but the latest accounts from Liverpool considered rather unfavourable. Linseed rather lower. Rapeseed firm Freights unaltered.

### GERMANY.

In reply to an address to him, on last Sunday, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha has officially recognised the question of German unity as the great want of the day. This step is considered likely to influence the answer which the Prince Regent of Prussia will be called upon to give to an address from Stettin.

### FIRE IN GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, THURSDAY.—A serious fire broke out last night in the extensive flower-mills of Mr. Austin, West Bothwell-street. With the exception of the engine-house and boiler, the mill fell a prey to the flames. It is not yet known to what extent the property was insured.

### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, WEDNESDAY MORNING—It was stated some days ago in the Florence Correspondence of the *Times*, that Austria had proposed through Prince Poniatowski to place Venetia under the separate rule of an Archduke, with an Italian army, and a free institution, provided the Tuscans would receive back their Grand Duke. I am enabled to assure you that no such offer has been ever made. It is contrary to the whole policy of Austria under the present Emperor, who has pushed, as far as possible, the opposite plan of centralising, as much as possible, all the provincial Governments. In fact, Prussia suggested some months ago, that the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom should be placed under the Archduke Maximilian, but rather than consent to the scheme, Austria preferred entirely to surrender one-half of her Italian possessions. What she has lost she has lost entirely—what she retains she will retain with an iron hand, until some day a new Solferino (on the Tagliamento,) will compel her to cede what the enemy's sword has won.

The death of Leigh Hunt has revived recollections fully half a century old; he was a celebrated *literateur* and newspaper essayist fifty years ago. His greater fame was won by works of a more recent though still distant date; yet one can hardly believe that the old man, who died at Putney on Sunday last was not undistinguished amongst that cluster of great names that lighted the first quarter of this century. Of late years, and since the publication of his gossipping, antiquarian volume on Kensington, his literary efforts were confined to contributions to periodicals; he wrote pretty often in *Household Words*, and under the heading "The Occasional." He contributed a few light papers to the *Spectator*, now the property of his son, Thornton Hunt. In private intercourse Leigh Hunt was shy and timid in manner with strangers, and even subject to fits of depression when with familiar friends; but when his spirits were roused by the animation of young and lively companions, or the presence of people he loved, he was as genial and pleasant in spoken gossip as in his printed books. One anecdote brought on another—quotation followed quotation—the merest nonsense from others was made worth hearing when it drew forth his quaint comments and illustrations. He was fond of pleasant disputation, and he could enrich it by an out-of-the-way erudition which rather surprised a person in what may be called a popular writer. Few who have been admitted to the unpretending pleasant home at Hammersmith, where his later years were passed, will forget the genial old man, who did the honour of his cottage so happily—whose gray blue eyes shone with such a fine light of genius and kindness, and who could be as happy in giving us the English of a line from Dante, as in interrupting himself to return the "Good night, grand-pa," of his little grandchild.

Long since have passed away the men who made Leigh Hunt's early days scenes of strife with political opponents; his later life was divorced from politics, and was passed in honour and peace. The only topic approaching politics, on which he seemed to feel very intensely of late, was the political aggressions of the Church of Rome, to which he cherished as earnest a hostility as a man of his gentle nature could entertain. He leaves three sons (Thornton Hunt, editor of the *Spectator*, and one of the busiest and cleverest newspaper writers of the day, and two others in Government situations), and two daughters, one of whom is unmarried. He had a pension of £200 a year from the Civil List.

The article in the *Constitutionnel* intimating French intentions as to Central Italy, confirms an opinion I have entertained since the peace, that Louis Napoleon intends to leave the Dukes and Duchies to their fate. He has done all he could to persuade the populations to take back their runaway sovereigns; but if they will not, he washes his hands out of the business.

The closing scene on Monday, of Charles Kean's career as a manager, was worthy of the success throughout. His farewell speech was listened to most eagerly, and he was applauded to the echo. There seemed to be real emotion in the farewell. There are, of course, many opinions as to Kean's abilities as an actor, but no one will deny his merits as a manager. Not alone was their scholarship and judgment in all the details of the *mise en scene*, but Keans kindness and consideration as an employer, was above all praise. For young ambitious actors or actresses, the Princess's was not the best arena in the world; the lion's share, (and the lioness's share as well) fell to the manager and his wife, and the best performers could not hope to rise to the first parts. But if content with second parts, the theatre was a good school, and what was more, was really a home for the actor. Towards the very minor subordinates—the ballet girls and the supernumaries Kean was liberal and honourable, and this in itself stamps him a paragon among London managers. The poor ballet girls in other theatres can hardly live on their scanty salaries (not scantier than their dresses some *censor morum* may suggest) and have some excuse for yielding to temptations inevitable to their sex and station but that such temptations were present behind the scenes was the fault of managers who permitted privileged libertines the *entree* behind the curtain. Kean always discountenanced the practice, and secured that at least while under the roof of his theatre no girl in his employ would suffer insult or wrong, while the salaries he allowed them, were fully 30 per cent. better than in any theatre in town. Kean has one fault, and to mention it is merely to say that he is an actor; he is as insatiably vain as the humblest of the profession. His injudicious friends so administer flattery and puffs, direct and indirect that one would almost in despite be driven to deny that he had any talent—so provoking is the praise with which, and not against his will, they plaster him day after day. If anything could justify the bitter malignity of Jerrold's pen it would have been this foolish laudation by Keans circle of immediate friends. The latest instance is in a book, otherwise agreeable, *Life and Times of Charles Kean*, by J. W. Cole, known in old times to you in Dublin as Mr. Calcraft the manager of the Theatre Royal, a pleasant genial scholar and gentleman. He has been Kean's right-hand-man at the Princess's and his book is interesting in many ways, but it has the one fault, tainting the whole work, of a violent, inertical, laudation. It calls forth a very bitter review in Fraser for September, equally unjust on the other side.

### PASSAGE AND MONKSTOWN REGATTA.
(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Cork, August, 31st, 1859.

In consequence of the unfavourable weather yesterday the annual Regatta, which was announced to take place on that day, was obliged to be postponed. The event was anxiously looked forward to by the fashionables of Cork, and their disappointment was not a little, when the heavy clouds and strong winds of the morning increased into a perfect tempest at noon. To-day, however, the sky looked brighter, and hundreds of persons started at an early hour in the river steamers and per train from Cork to Passage, from which place the boats were to start. The gig race, the great race of the Regatta, came off at five o'clock. The following boats started:—

MERSEY ROWING CLUB.—"Liverpool," (flag black); crew—G. A. Woodward, A. F. Dennis, A. T. Harris, F. W. Holden; coxswain, H. C. Tomlinson.

CORK HARBOUR ROWING CLUB.—"Sylph" (flag, blue); crew—A. Stamers, E. Minhear, P. Power, T. Boland; coxswain, Charles J. Leahy.

CORK CITY CLUB, "Minnie."—(Flag red with white border); crew—M. O'Brien, F. Fitzmorris, M. Foley, J. M'Carthy; coxswain—J. Finnucane.

The course was from a point opposite the Railway quay, to a flag boat anchored between Wheler's docks and Monkstown, being three miles long. Before starting, the betting was three to one, in favour of the Sylph, and equal as regarded the other boats. In starting, the Liverpool took the lead, with a beautiful stroke, which excited general admiration, and the bets were three to one on her. The Sylph was second, but the stroke oars-man of the Minnie, through some accident, got his oar unshipped immediately after the start. The Sylph took the lead before they had gone far, and the Minnie, whose crew pulled gallantly on, notwithstanding the accident, was getting close to the Liverpool when she shipped a quantity of water that completely filled her. The race was now entirely between the other two boats, but the Sylph kept the lead, and beat the Liverpool by six or eight lengths. The Minnie pulled all over the course, but came in last. The result of the race was welcomed with loud cheers by the boatmen and gentlemen belonging to Passage, who were collected on the pier. The order in which the boats came in was—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sylph, ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Liverpool, ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Minnie, ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |

The race was run in about eighteen minutes. It is right to state that in the choice of places the Liverpool had the first and the Sylph the second.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday last, Mr. William Sherwood, publican, of this city, died under circumstances of awful suddenness. He had been at church in his usual health. Shortly after dinner he complained of illness, experiencing a difficulty in breathing. A chair was placed in the hall, so as to give him more air; but he had not been sitting on it, more than a few minutes, when he expired. The deceased was far advanced in years, being nearly eighty.—*Derry Journal.*

OFFER OF KNIGHTHOOD TO MR. CHARLES KEAN.—It is said that Mr. Charles Kean has firmly, but respectfully, refused the honour of knighthood, which was to have been conferred upon him at the conclusion of his management of the Princess's Theatre.—*Court Circular.*

NATIONAL TASTES.—The English affect stimulant nourishment—beef and beer. The French excitants, irritants—nitrous oxide, alcohol, champagne. The Austrians, sedatives—hyoseyamus. The Russians, narcotics—opium, tobacco, and beng.

CLONMEL FLOWER SHOW.—The autumn exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, was held in the garden of the Horticultural Society on Tuesday. From an early hour of the morning the weather looked very uncertain, and showers of rain fell at intervals. The number of visitors was not as great as usual, but they were most fashionable and select. The show of flowers was good, the display of dahlias being magnificent. The band of the Tipperary Light Infantry was in attendance, and performed in admirable style during the day.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

A table compiled from official documents gives the number of Freemasons of the United States as 211,538, and the income of all the lodges at about 1,540,000 dollars.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| OPENING PRICES. | |
| Consols Money and Account, ... ... | 95⅞ ⅞ |
| New Threes, ... ... ... | 96⅛ ⅜ |
| NOON PRICES. | |
| Consols Money, ... ... ... | 95⅞ ⅞ ⅞ |
| Do. Account, ... ... ... | 95⅞ ⅜ |
| New Three per Cents. ... ... | 96⅛ ⅜ |
| ONE P.M. PRICES. | |
| Consols Money Account, ... ... | 95⅞ ⅜ |
| New Threes, ... ... ... | 96¼ |
| 2.15 P.M. PRICES. | |
| CLOSING PRICES. | |
| Consols Money and Account, ... ... | 95⅞ ⅜ |
| New Threes, ... ... ... | 96⅛ ⅜ |

NOON SUMMARY—Eastern Bills, 21-4; Bank Stock, 225; Caledonians, 86½; Great Northern, 102½ 2½; Great Westerns, 60⅞ ⅞; London and North Westerns, 95⅛ 4⅞; London and South Westerns, 93½; Midland Stock, 105⅛ ⅜; South Eastern, 77⅛ 6⅞ 7½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 89⅞ ⅞; York and North Midland, 72¼. Consols opened 95⅞ ⅜, advanced to 95⅞ ⅞, and at that quotation; new Indian Loan advanced to 99⅛ buyers, but are now 99⅛ to ½; the share market very firm; Traffic Returns giving confidence; prices a shade easier than at opening, but tone is good; Canadians firm; French inactive.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 1.—White wheat, 18s. to 22s. to 6d.; red, 17s. 6d.; barley 13s. to 15s. 6d.; oats 8s. 6d. to 12s. 8d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEP. 1.—1sts. 106s.; 2nds. 102s. 3ds. 92s.; 4ths. 83s.; 5ths. 67s. 6ths. 52s. 2,700 in market.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—Fair supply of beasts, sheep and lambs on sale to-day, but show of calves was less expensive; for each kind of stock, there was a fair demand. Beasts sheep and lambs, realised extreme ratse. Markets of Monday maintained previous prices:—Beef 2s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; Mutton 3s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; Lambs 4s. 8d. to 6s.; Veal 3s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; Pork 2s. to 4s. 6d. Beasts 1,100, Foreign 250, Cows 103, Sheep and Lambs 9,500, Foreign 1,200, Calves 250, Foreign, 210, Pigs 310.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 1.—Sugar—Public sales of Cuba went off slowly at previous rates; 823 hogsheads 54 tierces, 254 barrels Cuba; Muscovado, part sold at 37s. 6d. to 44s. 6d. for low fine yellow. Coffee quiet; plantation Ceylon selling at 69s. to 70s. 6d.; Peaberry 70s. to 75s. 6d. Tea quiet; business continues to be done, and common congou at 1s. 3d. Rice steady; fair demand at a slight improvement; no public sales. Saltpetre—Sales yesterday afternooon at higher rates; 300 bags Bengal (10¾) at 33s.; 200 Bengal (8) at 35s.; to-day quiet. Pepper—Penang steady at 6½d.

### SHIPPING.

BELFAST SHIPPING, SEPTEMBER 1.—Arrived—Dolphin, Odessa; Standard for Quebec put back, ballast shifted.

QUEENSTOWN SHIPPING.—Sailed—The Steamer Royal Bride, for Melbourne at 8.30 a.m. Arrived—Sea King from Liverpool for Quebec, leaky and threw part cargo overboard, lost 2 men; Mohawk, Mauritius; Florentine Posta Plata; Yarm Odessa, Cork; Roman Buends, Ayres. Off—Coronella Akyab, Victoria, Singapore; Clara Porto, Rico. Sailed—Nuova Providenza, New Ross; Elizabeth, Liverpool.

### WIND AND WEATHER.

IRISH.—Belfast, W.N.W., cold; Derry, W. by S., fine; Dundalk, N.; Newry, N.; Lurgan, N., fine; Kingstown, N.W., fine, stormy; Bray, N.W., stormy; Cork, N.W., dull; Queenstown, N.W., dull; Limerick, W.N.W., dull.

ENGLISH.—Doncaster, E.; Hull, S.E.; Leeds, N.W.; Newcastle, W.; Sheffield, W.; Sunderland, N.W., all fine. Dover, W., stormy breeze; Deal, W.N.W, moderate; Chatham, W.S.W., fresh; Gravesend, W., fine; Manchester, N., wet; Bradford, N.W., fine; Liverpool, W.N.W., fine.

SCOTCH.—Ardrussan, S.W., windy; Ayr, S., dull; Dumfries, W., dull; Glasgow, N.E., fine; Kilmarnock, W., rainy; Troon, W.N.W., fine.

### DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPTEMBER 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| GOVERNMENT FUNDS. | |
| 3 per cent consols ... ... ... ... | 95⅛ |
| Ditto for new account 13th September ... ... | 95⅛ |
| New 3 per cent Stock ... ... ... | 94⅛ |
| Ditto for new account 13th September ... ... | 94¾ |
| Bank Stock ... ... ... ... | 239⅛ |
| LOCAL DEBENTURES. | |
| City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d ... ... | 89 |
| Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (New) of £100 ... | 83 |
| RAILWAY DEBENTURES. | |
| Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500 ... ... | 100 |
| Bagnalstown and Wexford 5 per cent of £500 ... ... | 100 |
| JOINT STOCK BANKS. | |
| Hibernian Bank ... ... ... ... | 83⅛ |
| National Bank ... ... ... ... | 56⅛ |
| Royal Bank of Ireland ... ... ... | 23 |
| STEAM. | |
| British and Irish ... ... ... ... | 39 xd |
| City of Dublin Steam Co. 50*l.* Shares, improved ... | 95¼ |
| Ditto Half Shares, ... ... ... ... | 47½ |
| Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building ... | 52¼ |
| MINES. | |
| Carysfort Mining Co. ... ... ... ... | 15s |
| General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ... | 8 |
| Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ... ... | 12¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | |
| Belfast and Ballymena ... ... ... ... | 41 |
| Cork, Blackrock, and Passage ... ... ... | 11⅛ |
| Dublin and Belfast Junction ... ... ... | 42¾ |
| Dublin and Wicklow ... ... ... | 5¼ |
| Great Southern and Western ... ... | 104¾ xd |
| Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor ... ... | 5 |
| Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal ... ... | 53 |
| Ditto Half Shares ... ... ... ... | 26¼ |
| Waterford and Limerick ... ... ... | 21½ xd |
| PREFERENCE SHARES. | |
| Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual | 12¾ x int |
| Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual | 110 |

### PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

| | MON | TUES. | WED | THURS | FRID | SAT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 per Cent. Consols | 95½ | 95⅛ | 95 | 95⅛ | 95 | 95 |
| Ditto Account | 94⅞ ⅞ | | 95 | 95⅛ | | |
| 3 per Cent. Stock | | | | | | |
| New 3 per Cent. Stock | 94⅜ | 94⅜ ⅜ | 94⅜ ⅜ | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 94⅜ |
| Ditto Account | [illegible] | 94⅜ ⅜ | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | | |
| Bank Stock | 239¾ | 239¾ | | 239¾ | | |

### ASSISTANT-APOTHECARIES' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above Association was held last night, at their rooms, 12, Eustace-street, to receive the suggestions of the council as to the best means of obtaining early closing, so that the interests of employers and employed might be mutually consulted. The chair was taken by

ROBERT F. THOMPSON.

Mr. George B. Powell, hon. secretary, then addressed the meeting, and in forcible language urged the assistant apothecaries to be unanimous, and, at the same time, consistent in their demands from their employers. He pointed out the way of effecting their object, as recommended by the council, and concluded by proposing the following resolution, viz.:—

"That a deputation be appointed to wait, individually, on the apothecaries of Dublin, to seek their adhesion to to this important movement, and request them to sign a document to the following effect, viz.:—

"We the undsigned Apothecaries of the City of Dublin, do hereby agree to close our respective establishments, on and after the 1st day of October next, at eight o'clock p.m.; due notice being, in the meantime, given to the public, through the press."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Alexander M. Bligh, and carried unanimously.

It was then resolved that the deputation should consist of the following gentlemen:—Robert F. Thompson, William Hume, and Benjamin M'Dowell.

After which, Mr. William Daly Moore said he regretted being compelled to tender his resignation as member of the council. Circumstances compelled him to go to a distant land, where he might not be able to assist the association as well as if he were on the spot, but he felt that the interests of the Assistant-Apothecaries of Ireland were bound up with his own.

Mr. Wm. D. Cooke then proposed that the Society receive with regret the resignation of Mr. Moore, and that their special thanks be tendered for his untiring zeal in forwarding the objects of the Association.

Mr. Francis D. Alleman seconded the motion.

Mr. Moore then returned thanks for the honour done him; after which, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting seperated.

### NORTH DUBLIN UNION—AUGUST 31ST.

The usual weekly meeting of the Guardians of the above Union was held yesterday, at the board-room of the Workhouse, North Brunswick-street—

J. M'FARLANE, Esq., in the chair.

Present—Messrs. Butler, Arkins, Thorpe, Ingram, Brady, Carton, Wisdom, Graham, Cosgrave, Gavacan, Howard, and Captain Lindsay.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Paupers remaining in the house as per last return, 1,677; admitted during the week, 69; born 1; discharged, 70; died, 11; remaining on the 27th ultimo, 1,666.

A memorial was read from the milk contractors, praying that their payment for the supply of milk to the union should be increased, as that during the present unfavourable season they were not making any profit by the contract.

The consideration of the matter was postponed.

The board, having disposed of some routine business, adjourned.

## Law Intelligence.

### CHAMBER SITTING.

The Hon. Baron Hughes will sit at 11 o'clock on Saturday next, the 3rd September, in the Court of Exchequer, to hear motions for the three Law Courts of a pressing nature.

### COMMISSION OF LUNACY.

A Commission *de lunatico inquirendo* was held yesterday, in the Consolidated Nisi Prius Court, before the Lunacy Commissioners, Messrs. Henn and Brady, to inquire into the state of mind of Mr. Edward Rogers, at present confined in Dr. Stanley's lunatic asylum at Rathfarnham. The petitioners are Mr. Edward Newman, Inspector of Public Works for the Corporation, and Miss Eliza Rogers, sister of the supposed lunatic.

Mr. Vereker, with Mr. Emor Harte, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the petitioners.

No counsel or solicitor appeared for the alleged lunatic.

Mr. Vereker, in opening the case, stated that the supposed lunatic had been a clerk for upwards of twenty years in the Insolvent Court, until its abolition, on the passing of the new Act creating a Consolidated Bankruptcy and Insolvency Court. His salary was £150 a year. He lost his situation, and petitioned the Treasury for a superannuation allowance. The difficulties and delays thrown in his way for six months, during which he was left penniless, and some pecuniary difficulties in which he became involved, so affected his mind as to develope insanity. He formerly resided in Dorset-street, and subsequently went to reside with Mr. Edward Newman, Inspector of Public Works for the Corporation of Dublin, where he remained until his removal to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum. On the 1st of April last insanity first manifested itself. Mr. Newman, who had known him for twenty years preceding, began to observe a very marked change in his manner, and from several specific facts which Mr. Newman would state to the jury, he came to the conclusion that he was insane. He had been always quiet and gentle in his manner, but after the 1st April last became most violent. He had been always a good man of business having been in a public office for twenty years, but his business habits completely left him, and he suffered from loss of memory. These various symptoms became so decidedly marked that it was found necessary, on the 5th May, to call in a physician, Dr. Maypother, who gave it as his opinion that Mr. Rogers was decidedly insane. He was removed to Capel-street Police-office, it having been stated to him that the Lord Lieutenant wished particularly to see him. The magistrate there committed him as a dangerous lunatic, and he was sent to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum. In consequence of his property having been tied up—for a lunatic cannot draw his income—he was confined at the pauper side of the asylum. He suffered a good deal there, and accordingly his sister and some other parties had him removed to Dr. Stanley's lunatic asylum in Rathfarnham. His sister drew his quarter's salary, and with it treated him with the greatest kindness and consideration. He had some extraordinary fancies. He had a wonderful taste for mesmerism, and went to great expense in founding a mesmeric club. One of his fancies was that he was in constant communication with the Emperor Napoleon by means of mesmerism. He thought Napoleon's head was shot off in a great battle, and that he stuck it on again for him by the aid of mesmerism. He believed he had visions from Heaven, and that he possessed the power of whispering across the Atlantic under the water, and carrying messages backwards and forwards. He got some photographs taken of himself and some other persons, and no sooner did they come home than he rubbed off the pictures, and then asked if he had not wonderfully improved them. They would carefully consider the evidence which would be adduced, and come to their conclusion on it.

The following evidence was then gone into:—

Miss Eliza Rogers, examined by Mr. Vereker—I am one of the petitioners in Chancery, and sister of Mr. Edward Rogers; he has no other brother or sister, and I am sole next of kin; he had a sister who went to America, but I have not heard of her for some time; she was married to a Mr. Wyse, and had a child who was living two years ago; my brother had a situation in the Insolvent Court, and had 150*l.* a year; he was superannuated on an allowance of 100*l.* a year Irish; he had no other property, save furniture and some valuable books; I could not tell the exact value of that property I had him removed to Dr. Stanley's asylum; I drew his last quarter's salary, and he signed the receipt; his quarter's salary amounted to 23*l.*

Dr. Wm. Stanley, examined by Mr. Vereker,—I am proprietor of the private lunatic asylum called Orchardstown House, Rathfarnham; I know Mr. Edward Rogers, who is at present confined in my asylum; I did not know it was necessary to produce him, and I should consider any legal notice served upon him would be perfectly useless; I think it would excite him too much to bring him here, as he is very dangerous when excited, I first saw Mr. Edward Rogers at Mr. Newman's house; he was brought to the asylum on the 25th of July; I believed him to be bordering on a state of *dementia*—that is, coming very close to idiotcy; he is forgetful of everything; he would not know a farthing from a half-penny; he knows me very well, and is aware he is in a place of security; sometimes he makes an attempt to get out; he reads occasionally, but does not remember anything of it; he is sometimes very violent, and knocked down two attendants on one occasion; if his repose is disturbed, he becomes violent; I don't think it would be injurious to bring him here; he considers he is a great mesmeriser, and entertains an idea he can cure all diseases

Mr. Edward Newman, one of the petitioners, examined—I am Inspector of Public Works for the Corporation of Dublin, and am co-petitioner in this case; I have known Mr. Rogers since I was a child; up to a few months ago he was very kind, but recently he has become very strange and cross; on the 1st April last, I observed the first change in his habits; he began to talk of his vast wealth, and said he never thought he was so rich as he was; about the 5th April last he had £14 in his pocket, and he told me he had lost all his money; the next morning, at half past 4 o'clock, I was awakened by his standing over me with a roll of notes in his hand, and he told me he found his money; he thought he was an emperor, and sometimes signed himself "Rogers Rex," and "Edward Rogers, Esq.. Emperor;" on one occasion he stated that the Emperor of the French had blown out his brains, and that he (Rogers) stated he stuck the Emperor's head on again by the aid of mesmerism, and made him a second Emperor; Dr. Maypother advised me to send him to an asylum, as it was dangerous to have him in the house; Dr. Stanley said he would receive him into his asylum, if a payment of £50 a year was guaranteed; I locked him up on one occasion lest he would go out, and he broke some of the furniture, and piled it up in the bed.

To Mr. Commissioner Brady.—He is about 43 years of age.

To Mr. Vereker—I brought up a policeman on the 5th May, and he told the policeman he was very busy and could not see him that day, as he had to dine with the Lord Lieutenant; the policeman then told him that he had been sent by the Lord Lieutenant for him, and he then went quietly into a cab, and was taken to the Richmond Asylum; he entertained an idea that Webb & Company, of Sackville street, had left £30,000 to his credit in the bank; he also thought he had power, by means of mesmerism, of communicating across the Atlantic; he had two photographs which he prized very much, he took them out of the case and rubbed off the pictures, and then inquired if he had not greatly improved them; he had an immense lot of books, but I would not give £10 for the whole of his property.

Mr. John Harris, surgeon, examined by Mr. Vereker—I am a licentiate of the College of Surgeons, Dublin; I have known Mr. Rogers for the last ten years; up to about April last his manner was in the highest degree literary and intellectual; within the last six months he became greatly changed; I went with him to Harold's Cross Cemetery, and his conversation then with me on that occasion was so strange that I began to think he was becoming insane; he could not bear me to contradict him in anything, and at one time he turned from me and said I was insulting him because I differed with him in opinion; I saw him subsequently in the Richmond Asylum, where he was approaching a state of idiotcy; he labours under various delusions; he told me he was an emperor, and that he would make me an emperor, as my name was Rogers, and his name was Rogers, which was a very extraordinary coincidence, he said; he also told me he was the strongest man in the world; when I last saw him, on the 26th of this month, I considered him a confirmed lunatic, and incapable of managing his own affairs; I fear the disease will become worse with him every day.

Mr. Vereker stated there was a good deal more evidence to the same effect, if the commissioners considered it necessary.

Mr. Commissioner Henn said he thought it would be sufficient to have the supposed lunatic produced.

The court then adjourned for a short time, and the supposed lunatic was sent for. After the lapse of about an hour he was brought into court. The court was then cleared, and the supposed lunatic was examined by the commissioners and jury. He was under examination for about five minutes, when it would appear the jury were of opinion it was unnecessary to go further, and they unanimously found him to be insane since the 5th May last, and incapable of managing his own affairs, but when first he actually became insane they were unable to state. They also found that his sister, Miss Eliza Rogers, was his sole heir-at-law, and that he was entitled to a pension of £100 a year, Irish currency, and possessed of property to the value of about £10.

The proceedings then terminated.

### FEARFUL STEAM ACCIDENT.

PLYMOUTH, TUESDAY EVENING.—An accident of a very alarming character occurred at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the Sound, on board her Majesty's screw steam-sloop Pioneer, Commander Charles H. May, under orders for the West Coast of Africa. She had some slight defects to make good, and was getting up steam for the purpose of proceeding into Hamoaze, when the main steam pipe burst close to the communication. John Dunn, leading stoker, was on the point of opening the communication-valve, and he suffered severely; William Bone, engineer, in charge; Charles Piller, third engineer; John Oliver, third engineer; John Dunn, leading stoker; Charles Devine, stoker; James Murphy, stoker; and James Renninson, second-class boy, unfortunately rushed aft, where the steam was most dense, and were, of course, much scalded, especially in their faces. Mr. Oliver's sight is affected. Mr. J. A. Leicester, second-class engineer, prudently shut off the communication. He escaped uninjured.

The ship was speedily enveloped in steam, but as there was a smart south-west breeze, its effects were most detrimental aft. The looking-glasses in the captain's cabin were shivered, and the boots shrivelled. Boats from the ships of war, with their surgeons and assistant surgeons, were soon alongside, and the steam tender Conflance conveyed the worst cases (seven) to the Royal William Victualling-yard, whence they were taken in cots to the naval hospital. The Pioneer was afterwards sent into Hamoaze.

### LOSS OF THE MARQUIS OF DROGHEDA'S SCHOONER "FANCY."

Intelligence has been received of the loss of Lord Drogheda's schooner Fancy, 140 tons, off the coast of Sligo. We have great gratification in stating that Lord and Lady Drogheda, and Major Foster, A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant, and crew, have all fortunately been saved; but a vast amount of valuable property has gone down with the vessel.

YACHTING.—The Marquis of Drogheda, accompanied by the Marchioness and a large fashionable party, sailed into Clew Bay harbour on Tuesday last in his lordship's beautiful yacht, the "Fancy," and dropped anchor in Innishlyre, where the noble party remained until Thursday, whence she sailed for Sligo. Captain Moore, R.M., accompanied the noble party.—*Mayo Constitution.*

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY COMPANY.—Return of Traffic for week ending 27th day of August, 1859. Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £215 10s. 8d.; merchandise, cattle, &c., £92 2s. 8d.; total, £307 13s. 4d. Traffic for corresponding week last year; passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £193 18s. 6d.; merchandise, cattle, &c., £85 5s. 6d.; total, £279 4s. 0d.

A woman named Mrs. Frances Temple, of Boston publicly cowhided Russell R. Rogers, a baker, in Dudley-street, Roxbury, yesterday afternoon. Slander is said to have been the cause of the castigation, which was severe.—*New York Tribune.*

NEWTOWNARDS HORTICULTURAL SHOW.—The committee of the Newtownards Horticultural Society are making every effort to render their approaching show, on the 15th of September, worthy of the patronage it has hitherto received. The tent which they erected last year for the purposes of the show—200 feet long, 20 feet broad, and containing 2,400 feet of benches for staging the plants, &c., that were exhibited—has, this year, been greatly enlarged, with the hope of affording thereby ample accommodation for the large number of visitors that are expected. The tent, as last year, will be erected in the immediate vicinity of the terminus of the County Down Railway, and the entrance will be from the nursery of the Messrs. Dickson, who have kindly granted the use of their grounds for a promenade during the course of the day. Considerable additions have been made to the prize-list for this year, both in the number and value of the prizes, but more especially in the cottagers' class; A. Mulholland, Esq., of Springvale, having generously contributed the sum of £5 to the funds of the society, with a request that it might be distributed among the successful competitors in that class, by way of encouraging among them a taste for horticulture. In addition to the silver medal offered by the Marchioness of Londonderry for the neatest kept cottage garden; a silver cup, by the society, for the best twenty-four dahlias; and a silver medal, by the same, for the farmer who takes the greatest number of 1st prizes in his class; besides thirty-three special prizes o considerable value offered by the committee and others friendly to horticultural pursuits; the society offers 292 prizes in the different classes, so that a spirited competition is expected among the several candidates. By the kind permission of Captain Stuart, the band of the North Down Rifles will play during the course of the day.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

HOTEL DE LOUVRE, PARIS.
August 29th, 1859.

TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY OF IRELAND.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

As we intimated in our half-yearly Circular, we made a *special* visit to the Scotch Manufacturers in the former part of this month, in order to effect the double purpose of securing the first choice of the best styles, and of giving us more ample time for the prosecution of our purchases in the Continental markets.

We are proud to say our arrangements in this particular have been crowned with unparalleled success. Not only have we secured a Stock of Trouserings which can fairly, for magnitude and fashion, challenge competition in this country, but we have been free to pursue those artistic studies in the heart of the *beau monde* which have placed us as artists at the summit of our profession. The result of our careful observation this season has been the production of an entirely new style of Over Coat, which for quiet elegance and real comfort needs only to be introduced to command *extensive sale* and most distinguished patronage. In other departments of dress we have been careful to note the minutiæ of improvement which alone the practised eye can comprehend, and which, of course, shall all be applied as the circumstances of our largely increased and increasing trade demand.

It would be quite impossible to enumerate the various styles in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings, which have been produced this Season; it will suffice to say that on no former occasion has our Stock, in all departments, been so extensively replenished with the choicest fabrics that manufacturers of the highest character could produce. We may, however, be permitted to call attention to the new *mauve* Vesting and Trousering which we have had the honour of first introducing, and which, in its varied designs, promises to be, *par excellence*, the *mode* this season.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary for us to say that we have paid our usual close attention to the selection of our Stocks of Black and Blue Cloths and Doeskins, which now comprise the fabrics of the best Manufacturers in the West of England.

Our varied arrangements for the coming season are made so as to secure punctuality and despatch, while the increasing experience of so many years as practical artists is the only guarantee we will offer that our patrons shall have, in Cut and Finish, all that is necessary to maintain the character of our Establishment.

Again tendering our most grateful thanks for the large amount of support which we have hitherto received, and assuring you that no effort shall be spared on our part to merit a continuance of your patronage,

We have the honour to remain, my Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servants,
BROWNE & PAYNE,
Merchant Tailors,
12 & 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET, (Brother and Successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Single Artificial Tooth, from ... ... | £0 | 5 | 0 |
| A Complete Set, with Gold Springs, from | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, | 0 | 5 | 0 |

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
At Home from Nine till Six.

Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

## Sporting Intelligence.

### THE COMING ST. LEGER.

The great Doncaster meeting is now fast drawing nigh, and turfites begin to sum up the chances of the different Leger horses. After the performance of Promised Land at Goodwood, and the retrogression of Summerside, owing to the fact of her having thrown a curb, the first question which suggests itself is, "Where is the field to come from?" The running of the remaining likely competitors has been of the most moderate character, and on paper the race appears "a moral" for the favourite. This race has, however, so frequently resulted in the unexpected "turn up" of some rank outsiders that fielders are becoming callous, and will acknowledge nothing as a certainty until the judge has hoisted the winner's number, and even then we fancy some would live in hopes of an objection. That the favourite possesses the strongest claims to his position in the betting cannot be for one moment denied, and if the horse comes to the post in his Goodwood form, we cannot imagine the possibility of his defeat. It has been well "put about" that William Day will again occupy the pig-skin; and the reputed owner of the Land has laid two ponies to one that the trainer rides, more we should imagine for the purpose of sending the horse back in the betting, than with any hope of winning the wager. So far as the market is concerned, there is every appearance of truthfulness in the intentions of the party, and we hear such good accounts of the horse's condition, that is is impossible to repudiate his pretensions.

The Danebury stable retains the two favourites next in rank, Trumpeter and Marionette, both of which it will be recollected beat Promised Land in the race for the Derby. Trumpeter has been backed for a "stiffish" sum at different times, although shortly after the Derby he was advertised for sale with Guy Fawkes, both horses being reported infirm. That Trumpeter had a suspicious leg in the spring, and that it gave way in the race for the Derby is known to everybody; and although John Day's abilities as a trainer are unquestionable, we cannot believe in his ability to patch this horse up sufficiently to undergo a proper preparation. Marionette is one of the best-looking sons ever produced by old Touchstone, and his Derby running was good enough to find him plenty of supporters for this race. His subsequent performance at Stockbridge, and defeat by Nimrod, was one of those unaccountable flukes which occasionally take place on the turf; and in the Goodwood Cup he retired from the race as soon as Promised Land had made the others safe. Should the favourite be beaten, we imagine it will be by this horse, and fancy he will prove the best investment for a place.

Summerside has been sent into the rear of the betting on account of her curb, although we hear she will show at the post. Independent of other circumstances, we think the fillies far inferior to the colts this year.

John Scott does not look very formidable with Gamester and Prelude, although the filly will doubtless run, owing to the stake of money on her. Napoleon and Gamester must finish together, but we have no faith in either.

Gladiolus, Comforter, Aston, and Merryman have been talked about, but their chances must be very indifferent, and we think Defender has the best chance of any of the extreme outside division.—*Racing Indicator.*

### PASSAGE AND MONKSTOWN REGATTA.

This annual event, which had been looked forward to with such intense interest by the lovers of aquatic sports in this locality, and which was to have come off yesterday, was, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, unavoidably postponed until to-day. This "untoward event" caused immense disappointment to great numbers of pleasure-seekers who from 12 to 3 o'clock poured down by steam and rail to visit the scene of action. All the arrangements there were perfect. A space in front of the Passage Railway terminus had been railed off for the special accommodation of the *elite*, or those who wished to consider themselves the *elite*, upon paying the small charge of one shilling, and it was intimated to all ladies and gentlemen who wished to avail themselves of the accommodation afforded by the "hulk"—a convenience that upon ordinary occasions so many poor devils would gladly dispense with—that they would be charged only a sixpence additional for this enviable privilege. The old French proverb, however, of "*Homme propose et Dieu dispose*," was completely illustrated, for owing to a strong "Nor'-wester" blowing, and the consequent roughness of the waves, in which the lightly-built and elegantly constructed rowing boats entered could never live, the regatta authorities wisely adjourned the *events* until to-day, when it is hoped the weather will be more propitious. If a mere uninterested spectator were disposed to play the part of a cynic on this occasion, he would feel amused at the blank looks of the numbers who had paid their money and received their tickets, upon being informed after the arrival of the up-train, that the regatta was postponed—they looked upon it as a regular "sell," and seemed to consider themselves "done brown." Many were so unreasonable as to demand back their money, and when this was refused, several, of course not belonging to the first class, who would not have been so ungenteel—they determined to have some value for their fourpenny tickets by having a ride down to Passage. They did so, and were rewarded by seeing a number of disappointed, dreary-looking loiterers on the quay—by seeing an official announcement that the regatta was postponed, and many of them by getting a good wetting. The most interesting spectacle they could witness was seeing the Dublin University men taking up their gig most tenderly and marching, off in solemn procession, accompanied by as many lugubrious faces as if it were a funeral "and the Dead March in Saul" were playing.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The weather yesterday was so unfavourable that the committee and stewards, after some discussion, postponed the regatta to this day. Notwithstanding the immense crowds that took tickets by train, few returned disappointed, as the evening cleared up beautifully fine, enabling all parties to enjoy a mouthful of really fresh air down the river. The principal race in the programme is the gig race. All the boats entered are of the same build, and well matched, and we shall look forward to see the most interesting gig race that ever took place in our harbour.—*Southern Reporter.*

### ROYAL CORK YACHT CLUB.

For the Challenge Cup race, September 1st, the entries closed on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. The following yachts are expected to go:—

Dream, 32 tons, white and blue flag (horizontal), M. Hayes, Esq; Vigilant, 40 tons, white peter, J. C. Atkins, Esq; Sybil, 39 tons, green flag, J. Arnott, Esq; Flirt, 20 tons, white and blue flag, H. H. O'Bryen; Glance, 35 tons, blue and red flag, Major Longfield; Calypso,——, blue with white cross, S. French, Esq; Siren, 20 tons, tricolor flag, T. G. French, Admiral of the Royal Cork Yacht Club fleet.

The Dream was the winner of this valuable cup last year. It will be a most interesting race in every respect. Bets run high. The Cup is worth 100 guineas.

### CRICKET.

### GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS.

This, the return match, came off August 24th and 25th, in the Phœnix Park, the gentlemen winning by seven wickets. Mr. Johnston's play was worthy of special notice.

| FIRST INNINGS. | (PLAYERS.) | SECOND INNINGS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beal, lbwb. Arthur, | 0 | st. Johnston, b. Guinness, | 0 |
| Smith, run out, | 0 | b. Guinness, | 2 |
| Kindal, b. Guinness, | 0 | c. King, b. Guinness, | 4 |
| Silk, c. King, b. Arthur, | 0 | b. Arthur, | 0 |
| C. Lawrence, not out, | 40 | b. Guinness, | 26 |
| Donovan, b. Guinness, | 6 | b. Arthur, | 4 |
| Mulcarry, b. Arthur, | 0 | run out, | 2 |
| Williams, l bwb. Arthur, | 20 | b. Guinness, | 0 |
| Thompson, c. & b. Arthur, | 1 | not out, | 0 |
| Mr. Crowhurst, l bwb. Arthur, | 2 | lbw b. Arthur, | 7 |
| Jones, c. Guinness, b. Arthur, | 0 | hit wicket, l. Arthur, | 0 |
| Byes, ... ... ... | 8 | Byes, ... ... ... | 5 |
| Wide balls, ... ... | 6 | Leg bye, ... ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 83 | Total, ... | 51 |

| FIRST INNINGS. | (GENTLEMEN.) | SECOND INNINGS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Brennan, Esq., c. Lawrence, b. Crowhurst, | 26 | | |
| C. Guinness, Esq., c. Williams, b. Smith, | 6 | b. Lawrence, | 4 |
| S. Arthur, Esq., b. Crowhurst, | 11 | b. Donovan, | 0 |
| W. H. Johnston, Esq., b. Crowhurst, | 11 | not out | 30 |
| L. Crosthwait, Esq., b. Lawrence | 0 | | |
| G. King, Esq., not out. | 16 | c. and b. Lawrence, | — |
| G. Liston, Esq., c. and b. Lawrence, | 0 | | |
| J. Galbraith, Esq., b. Lawrence, | 12 | | |
| Fairholme, Esq., run out, | 4 | | |
| Reilly, Esq., c. Mulcarry, b. Lawrence, | 1 | | |
| G. Barry, Esq., b. Lawrence, | 1 | not out | 5 |
| Byes, ... ... ... | 7 | | |
| Leg byes ... ... | 2 | | |
| Total ... | 97 | Total ... | 39 |

In consequence of the frequent losses sustained by Charles Laurence, the professional cricketer of Ireland, it is proposed by some gentlemen cricketers that a match be played for his benefit, and it is expected that those taking an interest in the game will contribute, as it must be confessed that he has done more to promote this noble amusement in this Island, than any other man. It is, therefore, hardly right that he should sustain any loss by his exertions to bring forward a game that was so little known before he came to Ireland.

For that purpose, a match has been arranged, viz., the United All Ireland, Eleven, *v.* Twenty-two of Ireland, to be played about the 20th September, on the Phœnix ground, and as there will be no charge for admission, it is hoped that the gentlemen present will contribute towards compensating Laurence for his heavy losses, and mark their sense of gratification at the manner in which he has brought cricket to the standing it holds at present in this country.

PETITIONS FOR DR. SMETHURST.—Messrs. Fesset & Wenkheim, of Regent's-quadrant, have forwarded to the Home Secretary a petition in favour of Dr. Smethurst signed by three hundred gentlemen. The same firm likewise forwarded to the same quarter other petitions from branch districts, having the same object in view, and containing about an equal number of signatures.

DETERMINED SUICIDE OF A GENTLEMAN FROM A RIVER STEAMBOAT.—On Saturday a most determined act of suicide was committed by a person having the appearance of a gentleman, by jumping into the river from one of the steamboats, while in full speed, between Southwark and London bridges. As the tide was running up, the captain immediately hove the vessel round and followed the drowning man, who was picked up by a Thames police galley, but not before life was extinct, and the body lies at the Old Swan, London Bridge; no document by which to identify could be ascertained was found upon him. Too much praise cannot be given to the captain of the steamboat for his endeavours to rescue him.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—A most remarkable letter has just appeared in a journal called the *Courrier du Dimanche*. It is from the pen of the Comte de Haussonville, son of the Duke de Broglie, and, written by a man of well-known talent, it will create an immense impression in France. The letter being ten columns in length, I do not send you the whole of it, but merely a summary:—

"A grave question has lately occupied us, but now we are at peace and an amnesty inaugurates another era. This question deserves to be examined. Is it forbidden, under the present reign, to speak to the country of political matters, and tell it the truth—that is to say, if one conforms to the law, and says nothing insulting to the Emperor and the Government? or if, venturing further than this, we say that after eight years of uncontrolled authority the Chief of the State should no longer refuse the liberties of the Constitution in France, is one liable to be transported at will? The boldness, is it so great? and the danger, is it so terrible? Frankly, we do not think it."

After alluding at some length to the condition of the French press, M. Haussonville goes on:—

"Everywhere liberty has finished by triumphing. It has not triumphed without a struggle; it has often been beaten at first, and then been victorious. How often has not England laid her hand upon the national liberties which she now enjoys in such profound security. She has even suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, and muzzled the press; all this happened formerly in England.

"France has helped many nationalities who have slumbered for ages to regain their liberties, less careful of her own than those of other people. Under the Restoration, the Ministers of Charles X. gave institutions to Greece which they refused to their own country.

"The Government of Louis Philippe aided the Belgians, the Portuguese, and the Spaniards, to conquer and keep a Parliamentary *regime*, which it suffered to slip from our hands. This *role* of the Apostles of Liberty must suit well our national character, as we never cease to fill it.

"In '52 we combated for the freedom of the Danubian provinces, in '57 for the Roumain populations, and the present Government, at the first cry of pain that reached it from Italy, sent 150,000 men across the Alps, and Napoleon said at Milan, 'Italians, be to-day soldiers, to-morrow you will become the citizens of a great country.'

"I do not wish to blame my country for giving her hand to other nations, to help them over a difficult road, or to laugh at those who feel compassion for the unhappy Lombards and the oppressed subjects of Modena, but I wish to ask if Frenchmen, always occupied with the affairs of their neighbours, have sworn to think no longer of their own? We have gathered laurels enough: is not the time come for liberty?

"Who is it who should demand this liberty, and ask the Chief of the State to fulfil his promise? Napoleon would mistrust his enemies, but he might listen to the voice of the general councils, who have the right of advising upon all affairs of national interest.

"No one in France wished for the war which has just been concluded. It would be childish to attribute this repugnance of modern generations to the terrible expedients of force only to narrow and vile preoccupations. One has not said all when one affirms that our egotistical age hates war because it disturbs the worship it has vowed to material interests. This is only half true. More noble sentiments have contributed to this happy sentiment. In the ages of our civilisation human life has become more sacred.

"When the Chief of the State said that the Empire was peace, he bethought himself of the causes which led to the fall of the great military establishment in 1814. We know now by experience the worth of ambitious programmes. Events show us how absolute Sovereigns are sometimes drawn into war contrary to their wishes, and are sometimes driven to make peace on other terms than those they had proposed. We will not search if the war in the East and that in Italy were necessities, or merely brought about to show to Europe the valour of our soldiers. Let each one decide this to his taste.

"Is it necessary to show how, with a Constitutional Government, no such wars would have happened? The first effect of Parliamentary government is to control the acts of power and to fathom all its designs. Ministers are not only answerable to their adversaries, but to their partisans also. Mystery is no advantage to them; on the contrary, they must encourage discussion to combat their opponents and gain over public opinion. If they wish to act in the dark, is not the free press there to denounce boldly their manœuvres? A nation thus governed is always upon its guard; it cannot be duped for any length of time. When, on the contrary, the subjects of an absolute monarchy are reduced to a few words which now and then fall from the throne, or from the lips of some Government official, would it not be desirable that these august sentences should be capable of no misconstruction? Unhappily, even this security is not permitted. One has only to recall the affairs which passed *apropos* of Italy.

"When the rumour of a war with Austria was first circulated, after the visit of M. Cavour to Plombieres, all persons well informed knew that it was decided between France and Piedmont to drive the Austrians out of Lombardy. 'Next spring,' said M. Cavour, 'in passing through Switzerland, I will either ask you to breakfast at Milan, or you shall give me a dinner at Geneva.' The French press soon caught up the tone of the Sardinian journals, and, morning after morning, every sort of invective was directed against Austria. Strange to say, for a long time, the mal-Government of Lombardy escaped notice. It was then that the Government inserted in the *Moniteur* the following declaration:—

'*A discussion sustained with regretable persistence by different journals in Paris, seems to have caused an inquietude which our relations with foreign Powers in no way justify. The Government of the Emperor believes it to be its duty, to caution public opinion against the effects of a discussion which might impair our relations with a Power allied with France.*'

"This note in the *Moniteur* reassured the public at large, but it was not sufficient to allay the fears of men of business, especially those whose operations placed them in report with foreign countries. This was at the end of the year, and, as usual, the railway companies were invited to fix their budget for 1859. Their representatives had many conferences with the Minister of Works and of the Finances. These gentlemen did not fail to expose to the two Ministers that it would be a great loss to the companies if, after having given their works all impulse agreeable to a state of peace, they should suddenly find themselves in a state of war. In reply to these fears, more than once expressed, the two Ministers declared, in terms the most formal, that such inquietude was altogether unfounded, and took upon themselves the responsibility of denying even the probability of a war. These assurances were renewed on the 31st of December—that is to say, the day before the Emperor addressed his memorable words to the Austrian Ambassador."—[*To be concluded.*]

### TUSCANY AND CENTRAL ITALY.

Unquestionably the source from which the most immediate disorders will spring is the hardly concealed hostility of the clergy to the present order of things. The Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, Salvagnoli, is straining every nerve in his shattered and infirm frame to stem the tide of rebellion setting in from Rome. He had yesterday a long and somewhat stormy interview with the Archbishop of Florence. The Jesuitical or Papal party are hardly at the trouble of disguising their evil intentions. They plead the exhortations—nay, the positive orders, they receive from Rome to preach the restoration of the dethroned dynasty. There is no lack of plotters and mischief-makers among the laymen, even among the members of the few remaining foreign diplomatists and their secret agents, who hope to reap from public disorder a harvest far different from the seed the Roman faction are sowing. Their ostensible object is to "persuade" the people to welcome back their Lorraine Princes, an object which, after the unanimous vote of the Assembly, cannot be pursued without the guilt of high treason against the Tuscan people; but their real aim is to create disturbance, no matter under what pretext or with what outcry, so as to authorise and, as it were, compel the French Emperor to that armed intervention which may eventually be turned to any purpose it best suits that mighty and unfathomable Monarch to pursue.

Under such circumstances it is no wonder if well-thinking men in Tuscany look to the reported arrival of the Prince of Carignano, at the head of 15,000 Piedmontese, to assume the regency of the Central Italian States, as the best temporary solution of their most immediate difficulties. Were there anything like an organised European diplomacy, the consummation of such an event would be an inestimable blessing, and the sure pledge of a future satisfactory settlement of this vexed Italian question. I think, however, there is not the slightest foundation for such a report. I am greatly mistaken if a very powerful monarch has not coldly calculated on the advantages accruing to him from the cessation of this admirable Tuscan order, which hitherto baffles his darkest designs.

My impression is that, if Europe vouchsafes Tuscany a Prince-Regent, it will be a far different person from a member of the House of Savoy. All I can freely assert is, that faction and intrigue are at work; that Rome and the Jesuitical clergy show at the surface, while French agents are more or less secretly working at the bottom. Many people believe here that the condition of this country would be greatly improved if England would only reciprocate the civility of the Tuscan Government, who keeps as an agent at the Court of St. James' the able Don Neri Corsini, Marquis of Lajatico, by sending a diplomatic representative to reside here, and assure the Italians of that sympathy in their cause which is so loudly evinced by the organs of public opinion belonging to all parties but one throughout Great Britain.

There are rumours afloat of a condensation of Austrian troops upon Mantua and the frontier of Modena. On the other hand, Garibaldi is ready for the worst, and has drawn up his Tuscan and other forces in a line of battle along the Modenese boundaries towards Mantua. The General was lately at Parma, and inspected the volunteer corps there, which consists mostly of volunteers *reduci*—that is, just returned from the battlefields of Lombardy. Private letters from Parma assured me Garibaldi addressed these brave men in a tone of severe reprimand for their insubordination and insolence. "He is the only man," says my correspondent, "able to break in these unruly spirits." The National Guard, also, gives cause for considerable disquietude at Parma. How different from Florence, where the Tuscan youth musters in civic battalions, of which it is difficult to say whether the fine aspect or the admirable order deserve the higher praise! Brofferio has also made his public appearance at Parma, and held forth to the multitude, exhorting them to arm and to prepare for strife and sacrifice.

### GARIBALDI'S WIFE.

"I one day cast a casual glance at a house in the Burra (the eastern part of the entrance of the Jayuna, South America), and there observed a young female whose appearance struck me as having something very extraordinary. So powerful was the impression made upon me at the moment, though from some cause which I was not fully able to ascertain, that I gave orders and was transported towards the house. But, then, I knew of no one to whom I could apply for an introduction. I soon, however, met with a person, an inhabitant of the town, who had been acquainted with me from the time of my arrival. I soon received an invitation to take coffee with his family, and the first person who entered was the lady whose appearance had so mysteriously but irresistibly drawn me to the place. I saluted her; we were soon acquainted; and I found that the hidden treasure which I had discovered was of rare and inestimable worth. But I have since reproached myself for removing her from her peaceful native retirement to scenes of danger, toil, and suffering. I felt most deeply self-reproach on that day when, at the mouth of the Po, having landed, in our retreat from an Austrian squadron, while still hoping to restore her to life, on taking her pulse I found her a corpse, and sung the hymn of despair. I prayed for forgiveness, for I thought of the sin of taking her from her home." The rest of the lady's story is soon told. She accompanied her husband in his dangerous adventures, fought by his side on sea and land, received a ball through her hat, which cut off a tress of her hair, and travelled alone from Carritaba ii to Lages, sixty wild miles:—"Anna passed that dangerous way by night, and such was her boldness that the assassins fled at the sight of her, declaring that they had been pursued by an extraordinary being. And, indeed, they spoke the truth, for that courageous woman, mounted on a fiery horse, which she had asked for and obtained at a house on her way where it would have been difficult for a traveller to hire one, she galloped, in a tempestuous night, among broken rocky ground, by the flashes of lightning. Four of the enemy's cavalry, who were posted on guard at the River Canvas, when they saw her approaching, were overwhelmed with fear, supposing it to be a vision, and fled. When she reached the bank of that stream, which was swollen by the rains to a dangerous mountain torrent, she did not stop or attempt to cross in a canoe, as she had done when passing it a few days before in my company; but, dismounting, she seized fast hold of the tail of her horse, and encouraging him with her voice, he dashed into the water and swam, struggling through the foaming waves, dragging her with him. The distance which she had thus to pass was not less than 500 paces, but they reached the opposite shore in safety." Four days' hard riding, and only a cup of coffee! Flying with her husband from the Austrian army, after the great French treason of 1849, she landed with him at Meoda, and died exhausted on the beach.—*Life of General Garibaldi.*

### RIOT IN JAMAICA.

The Jamaica papers are filled with details of a series of outrages and riots in the town of Falmouth, arising out of a long-pending disputed right of possession of a property called Florence-hall, which could only be properly decided by a court of law. It appears that for some time past the police courts of Falmouth have been occupied in trying persons brought up for creating rows at the hall, which rows were so frequent that they came to be denominated the "Florence-hall disturbances." The dispute was as to the right of possession between the attorney of the lawful heirs to this property and the natural son of the deceased owner, and the disturbances always arose from the attempt made by the one party to eject the other, and on each fresh occasion acquired greater dimensions. On the last occurrence, the magistrates committed the ringleaders for trial at the Circuit Court, and in their own jurisdiction disposed by fine or moderate imprisonment of those whose part in the disturbances was of a less aggravating character. The Circuit Court met on the 28th of July, and the judge having noticed in his charge to the jury that indictments against parties to the frequent disturbances in the parish would be submitted to them, the signal for outrage was given, and thus commenced the riot which took place on the 1st of August. Several of the accused confined in the gaol were rescued, and when true bills were proclaimed against others, and they were being conveyed to prison, the police were assaulted and the prisoners rescued. Affairs now assumed such a form that the court had to be adjourned. The Riot Act was twice read, and the mob advised to disperse, but, instead of dispersing, one of them discharged a pistol and wounded a policeman. Stones and other missiles were hurled in every direction, and several magistrates, who were active in trying to restore order, were wounded. The police had orders to fire, and two persons were shot dead and several others severely wounded. The mob became more excited, and they attempted to destroy the gaol, the court-house, the police-station, and other buildings. Through the interposition of the magistrates, who went about trying by persuasion to allay the outbreak, order was somewhat restored, but only to be interrupted in a more serious form. At night the mob again assembled, and no less than three attempts were made to fire the town. The peaceable portion of the inhabitants then armed themselves for the preservation of order, and with the assistance of the police from the neighbouring parishes of St. James and St. Ann, who at this time arrived, completely suppressed the outbreak. Expresses had in the interim been despatched to the south side of the island, to acquaint the Governor with what had taken place. Upon the receipt of the intelligence his Excellency gave orders for the immediate transmission to the scene of outrage of a company of soldiers. On Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst., the Royal Mail Company's steamer Wye left Kingstown Harbour with the military, consisting of 180 rank and file of the 2nd West India Regiment, 2 captains, 6 subalterns, and 8 sergeants, under the command of Colonel Gibbons. She returned on Sunday morning, and reported that on her arrival at Falmouth order had been completely restored. In a very short time upwards of 50 of the rioters, including the ringleaders in this notorious affray, were apprehended and lodged in gaol.

The rejoicings in celebration of the anniversary of Emancipation had passed off quietly. Three acres of canes on Ellis' Caymanas had been struck by lightning and destroyed. A few refreshing showers had fallen, and, with the exception of some cases of sickness among children, the public health was good.

### SUFFERINGS AT SEA.

(*From the Madras Spectator of July 5.*)

On Saturday evening the barque Melanie anchored in the Madras Roads, having on board 12 men and the chief and second mates of the barque Sir Charles Napier, which foundered at sea off Acheen on the 2d of June.—The Sir Charles Napier, 341 tons, Wm. Balsillie, master, was a British ship, and was bound to England from Rangoon with a cargo of rice, when she sprung a leak and was abandoned by her captain and crew. Mrs. Balsillie, the wife of the captain, at the time in a very delicate state, was on board when the ship was given up and shared in all hardships and privations which befell the captain and crew, and with them narrowly escaped being brutally murdered by the semi-savages on the coast of Sumatra. Both Captain Balsillie and his wife are no more. They died in the Melanie almost within sight of Madras—victims, no doubt, to the sufferings they underwent before they were rescued from a situation in which their lives were threatened every moment.

The Sir Charles Napier left Rangoon on the 17th May on her homeward voyage. In lat. 4 N. and long. 93 W., it was found that she was making water hourly 18 inches, and it became necessary to keep all hands at work at the pumps. All the exertions of the crew, however, were of no avail. Night and day for five days did they toil, without taking a moment's rest, to save the ship, but the leak gained on them every hour, and on June 2 the water in the hold was found to be six feet. The men were no longer able to work, and there was no alternative but to leave the ship to her fate and take to the boats. The three boats were lowered, but before the captain finally abandoned her he tried to bring the ship as near Acheen as possible, and he succeeded in taking her to within 60 miles of the coast. The provisions and water were all stowed away in the jolly-boat, in which were the captain, his wife, and three men. The chief mate and five men were in the pinnace, while the second officer and the remaining five of the crew took charge of the gig. The three boats got away together. The gig and the pinnace ran in for shelter off a village under Acheen Head. They had neither provisions nor water, and were seen by the villagers, who hailed them to come on shore, but the men in the boats saw they were armed with long knives, and their looks and gestures did not promise a kind reception, and they refused to land. While the men in the boats were debating among themselves as to the best course to pursue, two armed praos made their appearance and struck out in the direction of the boats. The praos were large and heavily armed; in each there were upwards of 50 or 60 men, all of whom carried muskets and a description of gun which the sailors term "blunderbusses." The shipwrecked men had no chance against these formidable customers, so there was nothing for it but to bolt, which they did, followed by the praos. The praos plied about 40 oars each, and the chase would have been soon decided if darkness had not come to the aid of the ship's boats. The pinnace dropped quietly to, and was passed by the praos unnoticed, while the gig, which kept ahead of its antagonists, got considerably in advance, and was enabled to anchor out of the reach of immediate danger. The night was passed in the greatest suffering and uneasiness. The men had neither food nor water. Day had scarcely dawned when the sailors in the gig saw that the praos were almost on their bows. They tried to escape again, and stood out to sea, but the praos gave chase, and the crew of the gig soon became alive to their perilous position. They therefore altered their original intention, and put about for land. The gig was fired into by the pirates. None of them were struck, however, though a ball grazed the carpenter's back. The only course was to surrender, and this the gig did, as it was found that escape was impossible. The pirates boarded the gig, and rifled her of everything she contained, broke open the few chests in her, and took all that was in them. They gave the prisoners rice, and said they would send the men to Acheen if they faithfully promised not to report what had happened, and the sailors having done so they were taken to Acheen overland to the residence of the rajah, where they were much cheered to find their chief mate and the crew of the pinnace safely housed and comfortable. The pinnace, it appeared, had been more fortunate than the gig. As the chief mate understood the navigation of the coast well, he made direct for Acheen, and succeeded in reaching the place. They were enabled to land and report themselves to the rajah, who understood a little English, treated them with all kindness, and having first provided them with food, took them to the King, to whose treatment of them all join in bearing the most favourable testimony. The day after the crew of the gig had joined the party in the pinnace the French ship Jean Victor, of Nantes, anchored in Acheen roads, and soon learning the story of the rescued mariners, sought them out and offered them an asylum on board the ship, which was about sailing for Penang. Nothing was then known of the captain of the Sir Charles Napier or the jolly-boat, but immediately after dinner the same day they discovered the jolly-boat. There were no Europeans in her; but she was manned by two Madras men, from whom they learned that Capt. Balsillie and his party were safe on board the Melanie, which was lying lower down the coast. It was not long before the whole party met. The men in the gig and pinnace had the satisfaction of seeing their captain and his wife safe and sound again, but the trials the jolly-boat had undergone were even more severe and more dangerous than were those which they themselves had suffered. It appeared that, having been separated from his companions, the captain reached the island of Pulo Brass, and had scarcely beached his boat on some coral reefs, when hundreds of the villagers came to the shore and asked him to land. It was the only course open to him, and so with the assistance of the islanders the whole party got safely ashore. In fact, the islanders brought them away on their backs, as the surf raged furiously, and in every way evinced the most favourable disposition towards the white men. Having landed them safely, they led them to a hut, where they brought them rice, and after this act of hospitality, their friendly intentions, if they ever entertained any, seemed to have vanished, for they positively refused to do anything more. The fatigued people were allowed to rest a few hours. When they awoke, the natives refused to do anything without payment, and the clothes the sailors wore seemed to attract their particular attention. A shirt was given for six eggs with which some kind of a breakfast was knocked up for the lady, and other necessaries were purchased in a similar manner. This doubtful behaviour of the natives did not last long. One of them took a fancy to the rings Mrs. Balsillie had on her fingers, and drew a knife across her hand, which was understood to mean that he would cut the hand off if they were not given up quietly. These ornaments were accordingly given up, excepting the wedding-ring, which, after some explanation, Mrs Balsillie was permitted to retain. A few fowls were purchased with clothes, and all that day was passed in a dreadful state of suspense and anxiety. Towards evening the islanders attacked the jolly-boat broke open the boxes, and carried away almost everything, not excepting the captain's chronometer. The attitude of the natives was not the most friendly. The captain and his party were entirely at the mercy of upwards of 100 armed savages, when, to their great relief, two Europeans were seen approaching them on land, fighting their way through the ntaives, who were evidently not disposed to allow them to join the shipwrecked party. The captain thought they were some of his own men, but he was soon undeceived, as they were strangers, and proved to be Captain Barton, of the Melanie, and Mr. Thompson, his chief mate. These two brave men had heard at Acheen there were Europeans in distress at Pulo Brass, and guided by the Malay from whom they got the information, set out to the rescue carrying their swords with them. The natives then gave up the chronometer and other articles which they had plundered, and Captain Barton had the happiness of conveying Balsillie and his party to the Melanie. All the sufferers were in the highest spirits, but it was not fated that the captain and his wife should see land again. On June 22d, Mrs. Balsillie was delivered of a girl, which did not live many hours, and the shock she had sustained was too much for her weak frame, and she began to sink. On the 25th, Captain Balsillie himself succumbed to the dreadful sufferings he had undergone. On Thursday, June 30th, while within only a few miles from Madras, Mrs. Balsillie died, and was consigned to the deep.

### COCHIN-CHINA.

A letter from the French camp at Turon, in Cochin-China, of the 28th June, brought by the last mail from Hong kong, confirms the intelligence already received of the terms likely to be agreed to for the establishment of peace, giving some additional details:—

"The bases of peace proposed by France have been accepted by the Emperor, and we expect here on the 2nd of next month three Annamite plenipotentiaries to draw up and sign a treaty, to be afterwards ratified by the Annamite Emperor. It is not known positively what the bases of the treaty are; but it is believed, in well-informed quarters, that they are to the effect that France shall retain Turon and Segon, shall have a minister permanently resident at Hue, the capital, and shall receive an annual tribute in money or kind; also, that the exercise of the Christian religion shall be authorised throughout the country, and that Spain shall receive on the coast of Tonkin a tract of land for a large colonial and maritime establishment. The position of the Emperor Tu Duc is represented to be desperate. He no longer receives supplies from Cambodia, which is the granary of Cochin-China, and the Viceroy of Tonkin has stopped the supplies of grain and oxen, which he was accustomed to send annually. It is on account of the gravity of his situation that the Emperor has accepted the offers of peace made to him. Although, however, the bases have been agreed to, the French are still making preparations to be able, if necessary, to attack Hue in July and August, when they will have received reinforcements. But there is no probability of a treaty not being definitively concluded."

RUSSIA AND A CONGRESS.—The *Invalide Russe* publishes an article, in which it speaks of the high qualities and political prudence of the Italians, and in which it insists anew on the urgency of convoking a European Congress. In the article we read:—"The inhabitants of the duchies of Central Italy seem firmly resolved, not to restore their former sovereigns, who fought against the Piedmontese army, and who paternally desired to bombard their former subjects. The conduct of the Italians is above all eulogy, and we must admire their calm and prudence. They have become completely transformed. They are not like the men who by their misunderstandings and partial revolutions spoiled the issue of the campaign of 1848 and 1849. They now act with admirable calm and prudence. Having had neither Government, nor Sovereigns, nor gendarmes, since April last, they occupy themselves in tranquillity, unanimity, and perfect order with the internal organisation of the country. Up to the present moment it was the Piedmontese commissioners who guided them, but those commissioners are now recalled, and the duchies, like the legations, are now abandoned to themselves. In any other country such an absence of leaders would not have failed to produce lamentable results whilst in the duchies everything is marked with perfect order, calm, and unanimity. The fate of the duchies must, after all, be decided on. Austria and France will not consent to their annexation to Piedmont. They would rather place Prince Napoleon on the throne of Central Italy, but England would not consent to that, and would even make his election a *casus belli*. Whatever may be done or said, a European Congress must be convoked, not simply to approve the articles of the peace of Villafranca, but to *revise* them."

GARIBALDI AT PARMA.—A letter from Parma gives some details of General Garibaldi's reception in that city:—"The people and the National Guard were waiting for him at the railway station; the crowd was excited to such a degree that they took the horses from the carriage and drew him in triumph from street to street through the town, amid showers of bouquets; and, not content with this, on reaching his hotel he was compelled to address the people from the balcony, which he did as follows:—'After this demonstration, say, is it possible that the fugitive princes can ever return?' 'No, it is impossible!' was the unanimous response. 'Well, then,' added the General, 'I swear to you by this sword, that if ever they dare attempt to consign you again to servitude, we shall know how to defend ourselves to the last gasp. We ask no favours from any quarter, we only want our rights like other nations, and with the help of Heaven we will have them at any cost, since diplomacy is endeavouring to deprive us of them.'"

RAILWAY BREAK.—The *Gazette des Chemens de Fer* announces that a new break for railway trains has been invented by a M. Rigolet. From trials made it appears that a carriage driven at the rate of 20 kilometres per hour did not run more than 10 metres after the break had been applied; and that at a speed of 65 kilometres per hour it only ran 30 metres. It was also found that a locomotive could not drag M. Rigolet's waggon when his break was applied to the wheels.

THE JEW AND HIS PURSE.—A Jew, residing at Lyons, lately lost his purse, containing 1,200f., and he advertised the loss in the usual way. The next day he received this letter:—"Amiable Israelite,—It is I who have found your 1,200f., and you may weep for them, for you will never get them back again. I am leading the life of a Sardanapalus. Here is an account of what I have this day had for breakfast and for dinner. (A detail of the two meals was here given.) I shall continue to live in this manner, gracious Hebrew, until your 1,200f. are exhausted, and I will finish by drinking a glass of wine to your health."

The Town Council of Berlin has just subscribed £1,600 to a foundation in honour of Humbolt, destined to afford aid to learned men and travellers in the prosecution of the studies to which he devoted his long life.

The annual musical festival at Baden commenced yesterday under the direction of M. Berlioz. Mdme. Viardot is the principal vocalist engaged.

AMUSEMENTS AT TIENTSIN.—Accounts have been received from Teheran to the 17th July. A letter of that date says:—"On the 10th the Shah, who, with all his court, is still at the camp of Sultanieh, his ordinary summer residence, gave a magnificent fete to celebrate the anniversary of his succession to the throne. The amusements consisted of a grand tournament, exercises of jugglers, and in the evening splendid illuminations and a display of fireworks in the Indian manner. On the following morning there commenced a tiger hunt on the mountain, which lasted three days. The Shah, who is very partial to these sports, in which he displays great courage and address, killed a tiger with his lance, just after the animal had crushed the skull of one of the guards, and wounded a grand officer of the household."

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN BORNEO.—The *Pays* says:—"A telegraphic despatch has announced, on the faith of advices received *via* Battavia, that a general massacre of the Christians took place on May 24, in the Dutch portion of the island of Borneo. That island, the largest in the world after New Holland, is peopled by a great variety of races. The Dutch possessions there comprise 18 States, of which one only, the kingdom of Pontianak, founded about the middle of the 18th century by an Arab named Abdul-Rachman, professes the Mahometan religion. It is not on that territory, but in the empire of Succadana, where the Javanese religion prevails, that the massacre in question occurred. The inhabitants of Succadana adore Diouta, the great artificer of the world; also the shades of their ancestors; and lastly, certain birds from which they draw auguries. The horrible massacre they have committed has a political, not a religious cause. It cannot be imputed to the influence of pilgrims from Mecca, who, in addition to the considerations above mentioned, are too remote from the island of Borneo to affect the Mussulmans residing there. Besides, the last intelligence from the Red Sea states that the holy cities are perfectly tranquil, and that not the least appearance of agitation had been perceived among the pilgrims. The new authorities appointed by the Sultan show equal firmness and moderation, and the recurrence of the scenes of Djeddah, is most improbable. The struggle in which Abdallah Pacha is now engaged against the western tribes has nothing to do with religion. The Bedwins against whom he is now in arms are wandering tribes whose sole object is plunder. Being hard pressed, they have just abandoned the town of Yambo, after sacking it and murdering all the inhabitants who would not give up their property. The Turkish authorities seem determined to extirpate these savage hordes."

### FAREWELL OF MR. CHARLES KEAN AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

(*From the Times.*)

If anything in the form of hearty, unaffected, unanimous applause can reward a manager for years of unremitting toil and exertion, Mr. Charles Kean must have deemed himself amply remunerated, as far as his feelings were concerned, by the extraordinary scene that took place at the Princess' last night, when, at the conclusion of *Henry VIII.*, he formally took leave of the public, for whose amusement and instruction he has so munificently provided during nine successive seasons. In attempting to describe it, we can only use the ordinary commonplaces of a house "crammed to suffocation," of "waving hats and handkerchiefs," of "reiterated cheers." To give any notion of the strong *feeling* that manifested itself through all these visible signs of enthusiasm would be absolutely impossible. One spirit animated the mass that filled every available part of the edifice and rendered the lobbies impassable, although infinitely reduced by countless rejections for "want of room," and that spirit was a sentiment of real gratitude and admiration. The great magician who has so long made his small theatre a mirror, in which the mighty events of the past were reflected with an accuracy that had never before been attempted, was breaking his wand in the presence of his admirers, and there was something almost painful in the excitement which the spectacle produced. We could easily fill a couple of columns with the history of Mr. Charles Kean's vigorous and successful exertions to maintain a taste for the poetical drama at a period when "Shakspere" was voted "slow." But we have too recently described his managerial career at the Princess' Theatre to render a repetition necessary, and at this moment our readers would doubtless rather peruse Mr. Charles Kean's own account of his principles and practice, as contained in the speech which we give below, than con over a frigid narrative of events generally known. But, as aids to the memory, we may mention the names of some of his grand "revivals"—his *Macbeth*, his *Sardanapalus*, his *Winter's Tale*, his *Henry VIII.*, his *Richard II.*, his *Henry V.*, and a brilliant series of living historical pictures will at once pass before the mind. That anything like those grand works will again be presented on the boards of any London theatre there is not the slightest reason to expect, for that another manager will be found combining histrionic genius, disinterested zeal for art, an enthusiastic love of archæology, and (let us add) pecuniary resources gained by honourable toil, to the degree in which these have been manifested in Mr. Charles Kean, is not to be anticipated. Neither can we point to any living actor who has the slightest chance of succeeding him as the acknowledged representative of the leading characters of Shakspere, or of approximating to his matchless *Louis XI.* We have theatres in abundance for the performance of prose dramas of every degree of pretension; but the termination of Mr. Charles Kean's management of the Princess' Theatre can only be regarded as a calamity by all who class among the purposes of the stage the diffusion of a taste for the gigantic dramatic literature of this country. The great tragedian of his day having ceased to be a manager, the drama has lost its chief temple, and in the place of the Shaksperean theatre which had become one of the fixed institutions of the metropolis, is a gap which no speculator would—as far as we can see—attempt to fill. The bond that connected together the fashion of our modern metropolis with the poetry that delighted our ancestors has ceased to exist, and the suburbs alone afford a home to the works of the Elizabethan era. Mr. Kean delivered the speech which we give below, in an impressive, unaffected manner, occasionally interrupted by emotion, which was especially manifest when he alluded to the devotion of Mrs. Kean, and when he approached the last words which he was to address to his audience. Applause was loud at every period, and the cogent reasonings with which he refuted the absurd attempts frequently made to oppose his system of decoration elicited shouts of approving laughter. A call from every throat at the end of the speech for Mrs. C. Kean, who was led on by her husband, completed one of the most imposing ovations ever beheld within the walls of a theatre. The following is the speech:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—This night concludes my managerial career. The good ship which I have commanded for nine years, through storm and sunshine, calm and tempest, is now about to re enter harbour, and, in nautical phrase, to be paid off; its able and efficient crew dispersed, soon, however, to be recommissioned under a new captain, to sail once more, as I sincerely hope, on a prosperous voyage. It is always painful to bid adieu to those with whom we have been associated long and intimately; how deeply, then, must I feel this moment of separation from my constant supporters—patrons, friends—never to meet again under the same relative circumstances. You have accompanied me through seasons of incessant toil and intense anxiety, but your encouragement has lightened my labours, and your approbation has compensated me for manifold difficulties and disappointments. I may, perhaps, be expected on an occasion like the present to make some allusions to the principles of management I have invariably adopted. I have always entertained the conviction that in illustrating the great plays of the greatest poet who ever wrote for the advantage of man, historical accuracy might be so blended with pictorial effect that instruction and amusement would go hand in hand, and that the more completely such a system was carried out, so much more valuable and impressive would be the lesson conveyed. In fact, I was anxious to make the theatre a school as well as a recreation, and the reception given to the plays thus submitted to your judgment, combined with the unprecedented number of their repetitions, bear, I think, conclusive evidence that my views were not altogether erroneous. I find it impossible to believe, as some have asserted, that because every detail is studied with an eye to truth, such a plan can in the most remote degree detract from the beauties of the poet. My admiration—I may say adoration—of Shakspere would never have allowed me to do that which I could possibly conceive would be detrimental to his mighty genius, nor can I suppose that this great master would have been more highly esteemed had I been less correct in the accessories by which I surrounded him. I would venture to ask if, in the play of this evening, you have lost one jot of the dramatic interest, because in the ballroom at York-place, and at the Queen's trial at Blackfriars, every incident introduced is closely adapted from the historical descriptions recording those very events as they actually occurred above 300 years ago? I would ask, I repeat, whether the fall of Wolsey has been thereby rendered less effective, or the death of Katherine less solemn and pathetic? I would also venture to add, that I do not think you would have been more impressed with the address of King Henry V. to his army at Agincourt, had it been delivered to a scanty few, incorrectly attired and totally undisciplined, instead of a well-trained mass of men representing the picture of a real host, clothed and surrounded in the exact costume and weapons of the time. I remember that when I produced the *Winter's Tale* as a Greek play—that is, with Greek dresses, Greek customs, and Greek architecture—an objection was raised by some that, although the scene was situated at Syracuse, then a Greek colony, whose King consults the celebrated Oracle of Delphi, yet the play was said to be essentially English, and ought to be so presented, because allusions in various parts bore reference to this country and to the period when the author wrote. You would, perhaps, ladies and gentlemen, have been somewhat astonished and perplexed to have seen the chest containing the answer of the Greek Oracle to the Greek King, supposed to have been delivered above 2,000 years ago, borne upon the stage by the Beefeaters of Queen Elizabeth—you would, perhaps, have been equally surprised to have witnessed at this theatre Leontes as a Greek King, in the last act, attired as Hamlet, Prince of Denmark; and yet such an incongruity was accepted within the last 20 years. I have been blamed for depriving Macbeth of a dress never worn at any period or in any place, and for providing him instead with one resembling those used by the surrounding nations with whom the country of this chieftain was in constant intercourse. Fault was also found in my removal of the gorgeous banquet and its gold and silver vessels together with the massive candelabra (such as no Highlander of the eleventh century ever gazed upon), and with the substitution of the more appropriate feast of coarse fare, served upon rude tables, and lighted by simple pine torches; I was admonished that such diminution of regal pomp impaired the strength of Macbeth's motive for the crime of murder, the object being less dazzling and attractive. Until that hour I had never believed that the Scottish thane had an eye to King Duncan's place. I had imagined, that lofty ambition the thirst of power, and the desire of supreme command, developed themselves with equal intensity in the human heart, whether their scene of action might be the palace of a European monarch or the wigwam of an American Indian. In the tragedy of *Macbeth* I was condemned for removing splendour that was utterly out of place; while in *Henry VIII.* I was equally condemned for its introduction where it was in place and in perfect accordance with the time and situation. I was told I might be permitted to present a true picture of ancient Assyria in Lord Byron's play of *Sardanapalus*, but on no account must I attempt to be equally correct in Shakspere's *Macbeth*. That drama must remain intact, with all its time-honoured conventional improprieties. What would the poet gain, and how much would the public lose, by the perpetuation of such absurdities? Why should I present to you what I know to be wrong, when it is in my power to give what I know to be right? If, as it is sometimes affirmed, my system is injurious to the poet, it must be equally so to the actor, and surely my most determined opponents will admit that, at least, I have pursued a very disinterested policy in thus incurring for many years so much labour and expense for the purpose of professional suicide. Had I been guilty of ornamental introductions for the mere object of show and idle spectacle, I should assuredly have committed a grievous error; but, ladies and gentlemen, I may safely assert that in no single instance have I ever permitted historical truth to be sacrificed to theatrical effect. As a case in point, let me refer to the siege of Harfleur, as presented on this stage. It was no ideal battle, no imaginary fight; it was a correct representation of what actually had taken place—the engines of war, the guns, banners, fire-balls, the attack and the defence, the barricades at the breach, the conflagration within the town, the assault and capitulation, were all taken from the account left to us by a priest who accompanied the army, was an eyewitness, and whose latin M.S. is now in the British Museum. The same may be said of the episodes in *Henry V.* and *Richard II.*; indeed, whatever I have done has been sanctioned by history, to which I have adhered in every minute particular. To carry out this system, the cost has been enormous—far too great to the limited arena in which it was incurred. As a single proof, I may state that in this little theatre, where £200 is considered a large receipt, and £250 an extraordinary one, I expended in one season alone a sum little short of £50,000. During the run of some of the great revivals, as they are called, I have given employment, and consequently weekly payment, to nearly 550 persons, and if you take into calculation the families dependent on these parties, the number I have thus supported may be multiplied by four. Those plays, from the moment they first suggested themselves to my mind, until their production, occupied about a twelvemonth in preparation. In improvements and enlargements to this building to enable the representation of these Shaksperian plays I have expended about £3,000. This amount may I think, be reckoned at or above £10,000, when I include the additions made to the general stock, all of which, by the terms of my lease, I am bound (with the exception of our own personal wardrobe) unconditionally to leave behind me on my secession from management. I mention these facts simply as evidence that I was far more actuated by an enthusiastic love of my art than by any expectation of personal emolument. Having said this much, I need not deny that I have been no gainer, in a commercial sense; more restricted notions, and a more parsimonious outlay, might, perhaps, have led to a very different result, but I could not be induced by such considerations to check my desire to do what I considered right, and what would in my opinion advance the best interests of my profession. Whatever loss I have sustained is amply recompensed by the favour you have bestowed upon my efforts. So far, indeed, from regretting the past, if I could recall the years gone by, with renewed health and strength, I would gladly undertake the same task again for a similar reward. I do not now retire from the direction of this theatre through any feeling of disappointment, but from the remembrance of the old adage, 'The pitcher goes often to the well, but the pitcher at last may be broken.' Mind and body require rest after such active exercise for nine years, during the best period of life, and it could not be a matter of surprise if I sunk under a continuance of the combined duties of actor and manager of a theatre where everything has grown into gigantic proportions; indeed I should long since have succumbed had I not been sustained and seconded by the indomitable energy and the devoted affection of my wife. You have only seen her in the fulfilment of her professional pursuits, and are therefore unable to estimate the value of her assistance and counsel. She was ever by my side in the hour of need, ready to revive my drooping spirits and to stimulate me to fresh exertion. I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without correcting an erroneous impression which has, to some extent, gone abroad, that, in retiring from management, I also contemplated retirement from the stage. I have neither announced nor conceived such intention, but, on the contrary, I hope, if my life be spared, at least for a limited number of years, to appear as an actor. The necessity of fulfilling a long round of provincial engagements will cause a considerable time to elapse before I can again have an opportunity—should such an opportunity ever arise—of meeting my London friends; but, though far away memory will constantly revert to the brilliant scenes I have witnessed here, and conjure up visions of the bright eyes, encouraging smiles, and gratulating voices which have so often cheered me on my course. I can never forget that whatever triumphs I may have achieved, whatever reputation I may have won, whatever I may have been enabled to accomplish towards the advancement of dramatic art, I owe to you, my best friends—to you, the public. Let me fondly cherish the hope that you will sometimes bestow a thought on the absent wanderer, and, confiding in your sympathy and regard, I now respectfully and gratefully take my leave, bidding you—'farewell, a long farewell.'"

## Police Intelligence.

### HEAD-OFFICE—WEDNESDAY.

THE EXCISE *v.* POLSON.—This case, the particulars of which were given a few days ago, was this day called on for the final decision of the magistrates (Mr. Porter and Mr. Wyse.) Mr. Sydney appeared for Mr. Polson and Mr. Mulally, supervisor, on the part of the Excise.

Mr. Sydney having briefly stated the case, as on the previous day,

Mr. Porter said it was quite a novel one, and that during the whole period of his magistracy no such one had came before him. He thought it very desirable that it should be settled by a superior tribunal, not merely for the guidance of the magistrates in this city, but throughout the country, and if the Excise thought fit, they might adopt that course; but he really could not see what loss the revenue had sustained by the act of Mr. Polson selling liquor upon the premises, 11, Dame-street, inasmuch as it was admitted they had received the full amount which they could demand from the premises so licensed up to October next. Therefore, in his opinion, there were no grounds for the complaint of the Commissioners.

Mr. Mulally urged that it was not lawful for two persons to be trading on the same premises under one licence.

Mr. Porter said that, so far as the Excise was concerned, it made no matter, inasmuch as they had been paid the full amount that it was lawful for them to impose upon the premises in question.

Mr. Mulally then intimated that he had been instructed by the Commissioners to appeal from the magistrates, decision, in case it was adverse to them.

Mr. Porter said that, of course, he could do so.

Mr. Mulally then stated that he would serve the notice in due time.

ASSAULT UPON A WIFE.—Mrs. Maryanne Sharkey of John-street, charged her husband, George, with committing an unprovoked assault upon her, at her residence, on the 24th August. It appeared from the statement of the complainant that Sharkey had vented his indignation on the occasion by pulling the hair out of her head. Not being able to justify his conduct, he was sentenced by the magistrates to two months' imprisonment.

AN UNMANLY ACT.—Eliza Dagg, of Old Kilmainham, wife of a police-constable, charged a man named Robert Rowan, a porter in the employment of the Great Southern and Western Railway, with assaulting her under the following circumstances:—Complainant stated that on last Sunday evening she went into a house in Bow bridge, owned by a friend named Kearney; while there Rowan entered the room in which she was sitting, in company with Mrs. Kearney, and asked her was she Dagg, the policeman's wife; she replied that she was; he then stated with an oath that he would have the coat taken off him, that he was a robber, that he would report him to the Commissioners, and that he would give him a deeper stab than what he had got; Kearney endeavoured to pacify him, but without effect; complainant was then going away, when he caught hold of her and gave her a blow in the stomach, which hurt her severely, and which, she feared, had killed the child she was carrying. The Magistrates ordered Rowan to be imprisoned for two months.

### CAPEL-STREET OFFICE.—WEDNESDAY.

ASSAULT.—Police constable 156 C, charged two men named Joseph O'Brien, and Robert Jackson, with fighting and disorderly conduct, in Britain-street, on Tuesday night. Jackson denied the charge, and said that he was only passing through the aforesaid street, when he was stopped by O'Brien, who, without any provocation, assaulted him and tore his coat. The magistrate then directed Jackson to be sworn, when he repeated the statement, and, having been asked what his business was, swore that he was a medical student. The constable said he was informed that this man's real name was Robert Reilly, and not Jackson, and that he was a scrivener's clerk. The Magistrate then rebuked him for making a false statement on oath, when he replied that he did so because he feared that by giving his real name and occupation he would be injured. The Magistrate then directed him to be discharged, and O'Brien to be imprisoned for two months, for the assault he committed.

A DISHONEST PORTER.—Mr. Michael Kearney, provision dealer, of Moore-street, charged a young man in his employment, named Patrick Mullins, with defrauding him in the following manner:—A customer of his, named Miss Creery, residing in Phibsborough-avenue, had purchased a piece of bacon in his shop, weighing 39½lbs., and valued at £1 4s. 8d. Miss Creery had paid £1 at the time of the purchase, and directed the bacon, with the bill thereof, to be sent home, when the balance would be paid. Her directions were complied with, and the money was paid to the prisoner, but he absconded with it, and was not heard of until arrested on the 30th instant, by Police-constable M'Intyre, 203 C. The servant of Miss Creery was also examined, and deposed that she paid the money to the prisoner when he delivered the bacon and the bill.

He was sent for trial at the city sessions.

STEALING.—Bridget Fay, residing in Bottlehouse-yard, off Lower Abbey-street, charged a woman named Ann Nolan with stealing a shawl, frock, and handkerchief from her room on the morning of the 30th of August. It appeared from the testimony of the prosecutrix's daughter, that on the aforesaid morning, the prisoner, who lodged with her mother, went out of her room with a bundle under her apron, and that she saw a part of the frock alluded to hanging down. None of the articles having yet been found the prisoner was remanded until further search should be made for them.

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A young woman died at the Causeway, Tralee, on Tuesday, from eating mushrooms.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—An inquest was held on Saturday evening last at Drumhirk, by Arthur R. Kaye, Esq., coroner, respecting the death of a male new-born infant, of which an unmarried woman, named Sarah Anne Armstrong, who was in custody of the police, was delivered on the 23rd instant. Surgeon Dobbin, who made a *post-mortem* examination, proved that the child was born alive, and that suffocation was probably the cause of death. The jury found a verdict of manslaughter against Sarah Anne Armstrong, who was thereupon committed on the coroner's warrant to stand her trial at the next Armagh Spring Assizes.—*Newry Telegraph.*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.—The third annual meeting of this association will be held at Bradford on Monday, the 10th of October. An influential local committee, presided over by the Mayor of Bradford, has been formed in that town to support the objects of the meeting; and steps have been taken in Leeds, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Wakefield, Doncaster, and other places, to secure the co-operation of the whole Riding, and to bring before the association the social condition, in its various aspects, of that extensive and populous district. Lord Brougham has consented to accept the office of permanent President of the Council, and his lordship will in that capacity deliver an address at the Bradford meeting, reviewing the progress of the association, and the leading questions of social interest that have arisen during the past year. The Presidents of Departments are—for Jurisprudence, Vice-Chancellor Sir Wm. Page Wood; for Education, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P.; for Punishment and Reformation of Criminals, R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P.; for Public Health, the Right Hon. Wm. Cowper, M.P.; and for Social Economy, Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart.

DECIMAL COINAGE.—The International Association for obtaining a uniform decimal system of weights, measures, and coins, will hold their fourth general meeting in St. George's Hall, Bradford, on the 10th of October, when delegates from Russia, Belgium, and other countries not represented in the association, are to be received, branch associations to be added, proposals discussed, and a variety of other business transacted. Meetings will also be held at the annual meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen next month, and the annual meeting of the Social Science Association at Bradford in October.

AURORA BOREALIS.—Early on Monay morning, between twelve and one, a most brilliant display of the above phenomenon was observed extending from the western hemisphere to the north-west, north and north-east, and reaching to the zenith. The appearance in the west was that of a large fire, but in the north and north-east it was of a violet colour, and flashes of light of the same colour darted along the heavens with great brilliancy. This beautiful display lasted for about an hour, and then gradually died away, leaving a serene and unclouded autumnal sky.—*Globe.*

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN TURNED MAHOMETAN.—The Hon. Mr. Stanley, son of Lord Stanley of Alderley, has arrived at Penang, by the Singapore, from Ceylon. This enterprising and accomplished gentleman is said to be a Mahometan. He wears Turkish costume, speaks Arabic, and takes entirely, amongst the Mahometans at all events, the best way to become intimately acquainted with them. He will visit Perak before proceeding on his travels to the southward. The results of his wanderings in these outlying lands of Islam will be of great interest. He is living in Chuliah-street with an Arab named Sheik Salim Bangadie, and carefully avoids all intercourse with Europeans. He had visited the Rajah of Perak, and on June 20 he proceeded to Quedah, and remained there with the Rajah for a week.—*China Telegraph.*

SURREY GARDENS.—We hear that Mr. Simpson has purchased the remaining eleven years which the lease of his place of amusement has to run, for the sum of 3,000, in order to convert the gardens into a *jardin d'hiver*, the chief feature of which will be skating on the lake.—*Literary Gazette.*

A HEAVY DIVIDEND.—On Friday, a gentleman in Alloa received a letter of which the following is an extract:—'Edinburgh, August 25, 1859.—Dear Sir,—Enclosed I send you four postage stamps, being your second and final dividend on the sequestrated estate of P—— ——, late of Waterloo-place, Edinburgh."—*Alloa Advertiser.*

CORNISH FISHERIES.—During the past fortnight the drift boats at Porthleven have been catching from 15,000 pilchards down to 200 and 300 per boat per night. Some boats have taken a large quantity of hake. At St. Ives, a few days ago, several seines were shot, and about 500 hogsheads of pilchards were taken. At Sennen Cove 250 hogsheads were taken, and at Looe about 75 hogsheads were caught. The fishermen complain greatly of the ravages committed by the dogfish, for these pests actually attack the nets when they are alongside the boat.

A PROFITABLE "TAKE."—On Thursday morning last, one boat at Whitby delivered the enormous number of six lasts of herrings, each last containing 10,000.

A GOLDEN EEL.—A very beautiful specimen of the golden eel is to be seen at the Mitre, in Ely-place, Holborn. It is 14 inches long, and was caught in Suffolk in January last. A considerable sum of money has been offered for it and refused; but the probability is that it will eventually become the property of the Zoological Society.

The *Staffordshire Advertiser* says:—"We have the means of knowing that 'Adam Bede' was written by Miss Evans; and it will be interesting to many of our readers to learn that the scene of the book is laid in this county, and the adjoining county of Derby—'Loamshire' representing the former, and 'Stoneyshire' the latter. Treddlestone, the place at which Adam Bede and his brother Seth (assumed names, of course) are said to have resided, is a play on Ellastone, where the real characters in the book lived, and where the grandson of Adam Bede and Dinah Morris, the female Methodist preacher, is now living, and, though not following solely the employment of his grandfather, is engaged in a kindred branch of trade, and possesses many of the sterling qualities of his progenitor. Our readers will remember that the Vicar was also Vicar of Blythe and Rector of Broxton (Croxton), both in the neighbourhood. The characters in the book are drawn from life. The Manor House is still in the neighbourhood of Ellastone; and a young scapegrace, such as young Donnithorne is represented to have been, lived there, and was connected with a young girl in the neighbourhood, much below him in station, and of whose death he was supposed to have been the cause; and the church also is standing, and the statue in front of it, mentioned in the book, is to be seen at Ellastone at the present time."

BIG BEN.—Mr. Denison writes to the editor of the *Times* on the musical qualities of the new bell of Westminster:—"May I take this opportunity of adding that several musicians of great eminence assure me that the new Big Ben is very superior in tone to the old one, which deviated from the pattern I had given? One of them says he considers it the finest bell in Europe. This, however, is a matter of musical opinion, which I do not feel competent to discuss myself; but after all that has been said to the contrary, by persons not much more competent, it is a fact which ought to be known."

### BIRTHS.

Branfill—August 29, the wife of Captain Branfill, A.D.Q.M.G., of a son.

Fox—August 28, at Park-hill House, Clapham-park, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Lane Fox, of a daughter.

Johnston—On the 27th August, at Malheny, county Dublin, the wife of W. H. Johnston, Esq., of a daughter.

Murray—August 28, at Eastham, county Meath, the wife of Captain Murray, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

Morrison and Edwards—August 27, at Queenstown Church, by the Rev. W. Robert Morrison, M.A., Incumbent of St. James', Halifax, William Beamish Austin Morrison, Shanakiel, Cork, Esq., to Maria, the only child of John Edwards, of Whitepoint House, in the county Cork, Esq.

O'Farrell and Curtis—At the Roman Catholic Church, Ballybrack, Harward O'Farrell, M.D., J.P., F.R.C.S.I., to Catherine Hope, daughter of the late Patrick Curtis, Esq., of Fitzwilliam-square, and Coolmen, county Roscommon.

Oldham and Smith—June 28, at the Mission Church, Segra, Benares by the father of the bride, Wilton Oldham, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the late Samuel Oldham, Esq., of the City, to Theodosia Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. W. Smith Church Missionary Society.

### DEATHS.

Daly—August 29, at 3, Tivoli-terrace, Christiana Maria Josephine Daly, second daughter of the late William Daly, Esq., of Galway.

Gray—August 28, in this city, Joseph B. Gray, Esq., of Prospect, Dunmore, county Galway, aged 29 years, youngest son of the late John Gray, Esq., Claremorris.

Powell—August 26, at his residence, 6, Addison-crescent, Kensington, London, Eyre Burton Powell, Esq., late Comptroller-General of Inland Revenue for Ireland, aged 64.

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